

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3371.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1892.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—ANTIQUITIES, PICTURES, and SCULPTURE. OPEN FREE from 10 to 5 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, in June, July, and August.—Cards for Private days and for Students to be obtained from the Curator, at the Museum.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—The last EVENING MEETING of the SEASON will be held at 22, Albemarle Street, W., on WEDNESDAY, June 16th, at 8 P.M., when a Paper, entitled "Some Queries on Animism," will be read by Mr. J. STUART GLENNE, and Short Notes by the President, Mr. E. S. HARTLAND, Mrs. GOMME, and others. F. A. MILNE, Secretary. 11, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the HORTON MEMORIAL FUND will be held at University College, London, on THURSDAY, June 10th. The Chair will be taken at 4 o'clock.

POPULAR LECTURES on ARCHÆOLOGY.—The Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D. F.S.A., Author of "How to Write the History of a Parish," "Churches of Derbyshire," &c., has a few dates open for the coming Lecture Season (1892-3). His subjects include (1) "Sepulchral Monuments of England," (2) "Pre-Conquest Monuments of Britain," (3) "Medieval Seals," and (4) "English Abbeys and their arrangement." The Lectures, if desired, illustrated with lantern slides.—For vacant dates and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM ANDREWS, Literary Club, Hall.

VISITS to the BRITISH MUSEUM.—Miss C. A. HUTTON has arranged a SERIES of VISITS to some of the Collections in the Museum.—For particulars apply to Miss C. A. HUTTON, 52, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires to ASSIST a Gentleman as SECRETARY or AMANUENSIS. Proficient in Shorthand. Excellent references.—Apply to E. D. N., 19, Castletown-road, West Kensington.

WANTED, LITERARY OCCUPATION on the staff of MAGAZINE or PAPER by one who has hitherto been conducting a small Monthly, good and varied Writer. Would not mind taking small pecuniary interest in a sound venture.—Address E. L. 307, Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

LITERARY WORK of any kind REQUIRED immediately by a Lady of great experience. Secretarial, Research, Copying, Indexing, Cataloguing, Journalistic, Good, clear writing (long-hand).—E. B. 14, Brunswick-square, W.C.

A LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC GENTLEMAN, of wide reputation, seeks the CO-OPERATION of some others willing to invest from £50. upwards for the commencement and development of a new Periodical, with a popular title, that should command very great success.—Full particulars from Editor, care of Messrs. Reynolds & Son, 32, Crutched-friars, London, E.C.

ARTISTS WANTED to ILLUSTRATE CHILDREN'S BOOKS in BLACK and WHITE.—The Zincons, to be printed with the Text. State experience (if any) and terms. Send specimens of style (Children and Animals in motion and one or two subjects in English History) to L. N. H., care of Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Limited, Stationers' Hall-court.

SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST.—A YOUNG LADY SEESKS WORK in this capacity. Thoroughly qualified. Highest references.—Address M. A. B., 52, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.

PARTNERSHIP can be had in a PRINTING and PUBLISHING BUSINESS. Not much capital would be required. An excellent opening for those having some business connexion, or would suit a man of literary tastes.—Write "LITERARY," 54, New Oxford-street, W.C.

OLD-ESTABLISHED NEWSPAPER FOR SALE, owing to illness of owner; very fine property; profits; large income; beautiful residential town. Suit any one, as it is practically under management, and is in every respect a first-class and desirable investment. Price about 4,500.—Write H. V., Willing's Advertising Offices, 102, Piccadilly, W.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLING BUSINESS of the best kind, or a share in one.—Write, with full particulars, to Mr. J. J. ELIOTT, Solicitor, 19, Devereux-court, Strand, W.C.

TRANSLATIONS of every kind from and into GERMAN and FRENCH by experienced Linguist (Editor and Translator of the Duke of Coburg's Memoirs, vols. III. and IV., and other works). Special technical knowledge. Highest references. Terms 10s. per 1,000 words, or by contract.—Dr. ANDREAE, 52, New Broad-street, E.C.

MERCHANT VENTURERS' SCHOOL, BRISTOL.—WANTED TEACHERS for GERMAN (150s.) and for BIOLOGY (150s.) for SEPTEMBER.—Particulars from G. H. FORB, Merchants' Hall, Bristol.—Applications received up to June 15th.

THE MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL for GIRLS TRUST.—The Governors will shortly proceed to the appointment of a HEAD MISTRESS for the NORTH MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL in Cheetham Hill. The yearly stipend will be 150l. and capitation Fees, with rooms at the School-house. Applications, which should state age, experience, and qualifications, accompanied by not more than three references, must be sent to the Clerk to the Governors, Mr. EDWARD W. MARSHALL, 25, Barton-arcade, Manchester, not later than June 12.

FIRTH COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD.—The Council of Firth College propose to appoint a PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS, at a salary of 250l. a year, with half the fees of his Classes. Duties to commence in October next. Names of Candidates to be sent in not later than June 5. Particulars on application to the REGISTRAR, Firth College.

SCHOLASTIC.—GENTLEMAN with capital, linguist, accomplished scientist, travelling in Australia, wants PARTNERSHIP in good SCHOOL at home, or Appointment abroad.—W. care of Robinson, Stationer, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—FORTH-COMING EXAMINATION.—SECOND ASSISTANT to the LECTURERS at the ROYAL ARTILLERY COLLEGE (20-25), JUNE 22. The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from the SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—AN EXAMINATION to fill up VACANCIES on the FOUNDATION and EXHIBITIONS will be held in JULY NEXT.—For full particulars apply to the HEAD MASTER, 19, Dean's-yard, Westminster.

KING EDWARD VII. GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SAFFRON WALDEN.—TWO HOUSE SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 20l. and 15l. will be offered for COMPETITION JULY 7th. Particulars on application. Rev. R. M. LUCKOCK, M.A., Head Master.

PAINGTON, SOUTH DEVON.—PREPARATORY SCHOOL for SONS of GENTLEMEN.—Prospectus, &c., from BERTHA BENNETT, M.A., Montpellier, Paington.

FENCING, BOXING, DRILL, CHEST EXPANSION.—MR. SULLIVAN, certificated first-class instructor in physical exercises, from Aldershot Gymnasium, gives LESSONS in DEPORTMENT, Military, Musical, and Swedish Drill, Fencing with Foil or Rapier, Sword Play, and the Gloves. Highest references. The Exercises are a careful selection, approved by medical authority. Schools and Colleges attended.—For terms address 57, Uverdale-road, S.W.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S STUDIO.—THE COURSE of INSTRUCTION in DRAWING for the PRESS is continued five days a week, with Technical Assistants. Students have an opportunity of studying from Mr. Blackburn's unique Collection of Pen Drawings; also of seeing and handling the various materials, plates, wood-blocks, tools, &c., in use for the New Processes. PUBLIC LECTURES as usual.—Address 123, Victoria-street, S.W.

SCHOOL of ART, 35, Albany-street, N.W.—Miss SOPHIA BEALES CLASSES for Ladies and Children are NOW OPEN. "Black and White" in connexion with Mr. H. Blackburn.—For terms, &c., apply to SECRETARY.

THE LINTON SCHOOL ART STUDIO for LADIES.—Under the Personal Direction of Sir James D. LINTON. For Prospectuses apply to the Secretary, Miss STABLE, 5, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.

SWITZERLAND.—Comfortable PENSION, with agreeable Home Life in well-known French family. Unusual opportunities for cheap education if required. Excellent English references. Terms (moderate) by week and month. Arrangements for family.—ANNA, 22, Boulevard Helvetique, Geneva.

HOLIDAYS in NORMANDY.—M. BARBIER, French Master, Glasgow Athenæum, Examiner in French to Intermediate Education Board, receives at his country residence in Normandy, during June, July, and August, a few GENTLEMEN desirous of improving their knowledge of French by a stay in France. backward Students coached for Examination. Beautiful country. Tennis. Every comfort. Highest references.—For particulars and Prospectus apply to M. BARBIER, Ecoville-sur-par Louviers, Eure, France.

INSTITUTE of CHEMISTRY of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.—An EXAMINATION in Practical Chemistry for admission to the Institute will be held in London on JULY 11th and following days. Candidates are required to produce evidence of having passed through a course of three years' training in Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics at one of the Colleges approved by the Council, or of an equivalent training. According to the regulations, every Candidate must also pass an Examination in Practical Chemistry, conducted by the Board of Examiners appointed by the Council, before he can be admitted.

Formal application, accompanied by the necessary certificates as to training, note-books of the work done during the past two years, &c., must be sent in on or before June 15th.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. G. H. ROBERTSON, at the Offices of the Institute, 9, Adelphi-terrace, London, W.C.

THE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, BALA, NORTH WALES.

Principal—The Rev. T. C. EDWARDS, D.D., late Principal of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Professor of Logics and the Biblical Criticism of the New Testament.—THE PRINCIPAL.

Professor of Hebrew and Exegesis of the Old Testament.—The Rev. LLEWELYN IOAN EVAN, D.D. Professor of Ethics, Apologetics, and Comparative Religion.—The Rev. ELLIS EDWARDS, M.A. (Edin.).

Professor of Church History and the History of Doctrine.—The Rev. HUGH WILLIAMS, M.A. (Lond.).

The College is exclusively Theological, but is open to all, whether Candidates for the Ministry or Laymen, belonging to any section of the Christian Church, on passing an Entrance Examination.

A Fee of 5l. for the Session is charged in the case of students not candidates for the ministry among the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. The next Session begins on MONDAY, September 19, 1892.—For Prospectus apply to the REGISTRAR, at the College.

HOLIDAY and PERMANENT.—Madame AUBERT introduces English and Foreign Governesses, Art and Music Teachers, Chaperons, Companions, Lady Housekeepers, &c. Schools and Educational Homes recommended.—Madame Aubert's Governess List, post free, 61d.—27, Regent-street, Piccadilly Circus, S.W.

FOR TRANSFER, a flourishing LADIES' SCHOOL in Kensington. Average net profits over 500l. per annum. 2,000l. to 3,000l. required for Goodwill and the purchase of a large house. Principal retiring on a competency.—Write in first instance D., Willing's, 162, Piccadilly, W.

REMOVAL of the OFFICES of the ATHENÆUM.—The Crown having acquired Nos. 4 and 22, Took's-court, the Printing and Publishing Departments are now REMOVED to the New Offices at Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.

PARIS.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained on SATURDAY at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 234, Rue de Rivoli.

THE UNIVERSITY of ST. ANDREWS grants the DIPLOMA and TITLE of LL.A. to WOMEN.

The Subjects of Examination may be selected from any seven out of twenty-nine different subjects, the standard being the same as that for the M.A. Degree. The centres of Examination are St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Bedford, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Cheltenham, Cork, Dublin, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Inverness, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Loughborough, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Paisley.

For Prospectus, &c., apply to the SECRETARY, L.L.A. Scheme, the University, St. Andrews, N.B.

TO AUTHORS.—MS. TYPE-WRITTEN at 1s. per 1,000. Duplicate Copies, 6d. per 1,000 (for over 10,000 words); Plays from 5s. per Act. Shorthand Writers and Type-Writers sent out to Hotels, &c. The Metropolitan School of Shorthand, Limited, 27, Chancery-lane, Telephone No. 2,801. Telegrams "Shorthand," London.

TYPE-WRITING, TYPE-WRITING. Half usual prices. 8d. per 1,000 words. Terms cash.—Lewins, 60, Chancery-lane, W.C.

TYPE-WRITER.—AUTHORS' MSS., Plays, Reviews, Lectures, Legal, or other Articles. COPIED with accuracy and despatch. Terms moderate. Duplicate Copies.—Address E. TIGAR, 23, Maitland Park-villas, Haverstock-hill, N.W. Established 1864.

C MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and Purchase of Newspaper Properties, undertake Valuations, Probate or Purchase, Investigations, and Audit of Accounts, &c. Card of Terms on application.

12 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

MR. A. M. BURGESS, AUTHORS' AGENT, ACCOUNTANT and VALUER. Advice given as to the best mode of Publishing. Publishers' Estimates examined on behalf of Authors. Transfer of Literary Property carefully conducted. Safe Opinions obtained. Twenty years' experience. Highest references. Consultations free.—1A, Paternoster-row, E.C.

TO AUTHORS and SOLICITORS.—Mr. H. A. MONCRIEFF (late Managing Clerk to Messrs. Rivington), Specialist in Copyright Valuations, will be happy to undertake the VALUATION of LITERARY PROPERTY for Probate, Transfer, and other purposes. Particulars of Literary Investments and Partnerships to bond sole Correspondents on application.—St. Paul's Chambers, 19, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

HOW to PRODUCE a PAPER (Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly), in first-class style, at minimum cost.—For particulars address WATTS & CO., Printers and Publishers, 17, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, BOOKS, &c., PRINTED and PUBLISHED.—KING, SELL & RAILTON, Limited, high-class Printers and Publishers, 12, Gough-square, 4, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C. are prepared to undertake the Printing and Publishing of first-class Newspapers, Magazines, Books, Catalogues, Pamphlets, Prospectuses, Articles of Association, Minutes of Evidence, &c. in the best style. Their Offices are fitted with the latest improvements in Rotary and other Machinery, the most modern English and Foreign Type, and they employ none but first-class workmen. Facilities upon the premises for Editorial Offices, free. Advertising and Publishing Departments conducted. Telephone, 2759. Telegraph, "Africanism, London."

AUTOTYPE.

AUTOTYPE BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS are printed direct on the paper with suitable margins, any size up to Demy, 22 inches by 17 inches. This process is noted for its excellence in

COPIES OF ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS;
COPIES OF COINS, SEALS, MEDALLIONS;
COPIES OF PEN-AND-INK SKETCHES;
COPIES OF ALL SUBJECTS of WHICH A PHOTOGRAPH CAN BE TAKEN;

and is employed by the Trustees of the British Museum, the Palaeographical, Numismatical, Antiquarian, and other Learned Societies, and by the Leading Publishers.

The AUTOTYPE COMPANY, for the Decoration of the Home with permanent Photographs from the most celebrated Paintings, Sculptures, and Drawings of the GREAT MASTERS, Ancient and Modern. A Pamphlet of 40 pages, containing a description of Autotype, with Four Illustrations, showing notable Pictures appropriately framed, and designs of Artistic Mouldings. Free per post.

AUTOGRAPH.

The AUTOTYPE PROCESS adapted to Photographic Engraving on Copper. Copies of Paintings by Gainsborough, Holman Hunt, Herbert Schmalz; of Portraits by Hollar, R.A.; Oulless, R.A.; Pettie, R.A.; Prinsep, A.R.A.; of the Fresco in Guy's Hospital; "Spring," by Herbert Draper, &c.; Auto-Gravure Reproductions of Photographs from Art Objects and from Nature, can be seen at the Autotype Gallery.

Estimates and particulars on application
The AUTOTYPE COMPANY, 74, New Oxford-street, W.C.

Anderson's Humorous Works—rare Early Printed Books—Förster's of C. Dickens, enlarged by the insertion of 142 Autograph Letters—Large-Paper copy of Dorat, Les Baisers, 1770—choice Copies and Editions of the Fables of La Fontaine—Bibliographical Works of Dr. Bin, and others—Books relating to America, &c., mostly in fine bindings.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had; if by post, receipt of four stamps.

Early English Poetry, from the Library of a Collector.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, June 27, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, **EARLY ENGLISH POETRY**, from the Library of a Collector, including the First and Fourth Folio Editions of Shakespeare's Plays and his Rape of Lucrece, 1655—Brand's Ship of Fools, printed by Fyson, 1599—Chaucer's Works, 1542, 1561, 1568, and 1608—Churchyard's Chippes, 1578, and Challenge, 1625—Coryat's Crudities and Columbian Banquet, 1611—Crowley's Voice of the Last Trumpet, 1549—A. Fraunce, The Countesse of Pembroke's Iy Church, 1571—various Works of George Gascoigne—Heywood's Spider and the Fly, 1559—Chapman's Homer, First Edition—Lydgate's Lyf of our Lady, MS. on vellum, Sac. XV.—several Editions of the Mirror for Magistrates—Spenser's Faery Queene, First Edition—Works of Taylor the Water Poet, 1630—Virgil's Eclogues, by Gavin Douglas, 1553—various Works by George Withers, &c.—and many others of great rarity.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had, if by post, on receipt of four stamps.

The valuable and extensive Collection of Greek, Roman, English, and Foreign Coins, Historical, Military, and Naval Medals of the late **ARTHUR, Viscount DILLON, F.S.A.**

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, June 27, and Five Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the valuable and extensive COLLECTION of GREEK, ROMAN, ENGLISH, and FOREIGN COINS, and Historical, Military, and Naval Medals, in Gold, Silver, and Copper, the Property of the late **ARTHUR, Viscount DILLON, F.S.A.**, of Iy Church, Oxfordshire.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had, if by post, on receipt of six stamps.

BIBLIOTHECA PHILIPPICA.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, June 27, and Five Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the **SECOND PORTION** of the COLLECTION of valuable ENGLISH and AMERICAN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of the late **THOMAS PHILLIPS, Bart., F.R.S.**, &c., of Middle Hill, Worcester, and Thirlestane House, Cheltenham, containing a fine series of Letters relating to America—important Correspondence addressed to General Grenville relative to the Duke of Kent and others, together with Letters of Actors, Authors, Poets, Statesmen, &c., including Bowke, Burke, Burleigh, Bishop Burnet, R. Burns, Byron, Charles II., Chatterton, Chesterfield, Cromwell, Queen Elizabeth, Franklin, Keble, Gardiner, Garrick, Sir Thos. Gresham, Henrietta Maria, Henry VIII., James II., Laurence, Mrs. Jordan, Dudley Earl of Leicester, Marlborough, Mary II., Nelson, Sir Isaac Newton, "Perdita" Shelley, Siddons, Earl of Stratford, Swift, Washington, William III., Earl of Worcester, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had, if by post, on receipt of four stamps.

FRIDAY NEXT.—Fishing Tackle, Photographic Apparatus, and Miscellaneous Property.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will sell by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY NEXT, June 10, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely, about 50 lots of first-class **FISHING TACKLE**—several Microscopes, Objectives, and Slides—Opera Glasses—Books—Telescopes—Photographic Apparatus, consisting of Cameras and Lenses by the best Makers, Studio and Portable Stands, Shutters, Dry Plates, &c.—Galvanic and Electrical Appliances—and Miscellaneous Property.

On view the day prior 2 till 5 and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.

The Second Portion of the extensive and valuable Collection of Minerals formed by **J. W. RIMMINGTON, Esq.**

MR. J. C. STEVENS will sell by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on WEDNESDAY, June 15, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely, the **SECOND PORTION** of the extensive and valuable COLLECTION of MINERALS formed by **J. W. RIMMINGTON, Esq.**, in which will be found many beautiful and interesting Specimens such as seldom occur. This Collection is especially rich in English and the old "finds" of many Minerals which are not produced at the present day, excepting those occurring in old collections that are dispersed.

On view the day prior 10 till 4 and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

TO ENGLISH READERS ABROAD.

Messrs. **SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & COMPANY, Limited**, English, American, Colonial, and Continental Publishers, Booksellers, and Export Agents, having unrivalled facilities for the execution by post of Priced orders for Magazines and Periodicals, both English and Foreign, will on receipt of List of Publications required, quote Terms on which they can be regularly supplied by post immediately on publication. They are now publishing Mr. William Black's Popular Novels in an entirely New, Revised, and Cheap (Half-Crown) Edition. Publishers of the *Nineteenth Century*, 2s. 6d. monthly; *Scribner's Magazine*, 1s. monthly; *the Publisher's Circular*, 1d. weekly; *the Fishing Gazette*, for Anglers, 2d. weekly; *Fashions of To-day*, with superb Coloured Plates, 2s. 6d. monthly, &c. Full Lists of their own Publications sent post free, and prompt information given respecting Subscription Rates for Magazines and Periodicals generally.

THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

Conducted with the assistance of

REGINALD W. MACAN, at Oxford.

OSCAR BROWNING, at Cambridge.

Contents for JUNE, 1892.

1. THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF CRICKET. By the Hon. and Rev. E. LITTLETON, M.A., Head Master of Haileybury College.
2. On the STUDY of ENGLISH at the GERMAN UNIVERSITIES. By A. S. Napier, M.A., Professor of English Literature in the University of Oxford.
3. THE SUPERINTENDENT of ELEMENTARY TEACHERS. By T. E. Heller, late Secretary of the National Union of Teachers.
4. BEDFORD COLLEGE and UNIVERSITY TEACHING for WOMEN in LONDON. (With Three Illustrations.)
5. The late Rev. EDWARD THRING, M.A. (from the Memorial Statue by Thomas Brock, R.A.).
6. THE MEDICAL SCHOOL of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE. By Sir George Humphrey, M.D. F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in the University.
7. SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' REGISTRATION BILL.
8. THE EDUCATION of the HIGH SCHOOL GIRL.
9. A NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By Professor the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt. D.
10. THE NATURAL METHOD of LEARNING LANGUAGES.
11. THE MONTH. OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, and GENERAL NOTES.
12. NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS.

Price Sixpence; post free, 7d.

Annual Subscription, 7s. 6d.

London: 2, Creed-lane, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

JOURNAL of EDUCATION.

No. 275, for JUNE.

1. SEX in EDUCATION. A Reply to Sir James Crichton Browne.
2. PROPOSAL for a HIGH DEGREE in EDUCATION. Foster Watson.
3. A FRENCH TRAINING COLLEGE. E. Williams.
4. A WINDFALL for WOMEN.
5. THE ROSCOE and ACLAND EDUCATION BILL.
6. ANOTHER NEW ZEALAND SCANDAL.
7. GLEANINGS AMONGST SWEDES. F. Bayford Harrison.
8. HIGH SCHOOLS and HOME WORK. C. E. Rigg.
9. HEADACHE in HIGH SCHOOLS. Edith Hastings.
10. OPENING of the TEACHERS' GUILD MUSEUM.
11. WHAT ENGLAND OWES to PRIVATE SCHOOLS. J. S. Thornton.
12. THE ORIGIN of VERBAL PREFIXES. By a German Teacher.
13. NOTES on ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
14. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.
15. FOREIGN NOTES.—France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Spain, India.
16. SCHOOLS and UNIVERSITIES.
17. REVIEWS and NOTICES.
18. TRANSLATION PRIZE COMPETITION.

Price 6d.; per post, 7d.

Offices: 86, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Price 4d.; free by post, 4d.

TOOK'S-COURT and ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

NOTES and QUERIES

for SATURDAY, April 2nd, contains an Article upon the HISTORY of **TOOK'S-COURT** and its NEIGHBOURHOOD, by Mr. GEORGE CLINCH, of the British Museum, with the following Illustrations by Mr. A. Bernard Sykes—

- 1. LINCOLN'S INN GATEHOUSE.
- THE ROLLS CHAPEL.
- CLIFFORD'S INN.
- OLD SERGEANTS' INN.
- THE ATHENÆUM OFFICE, **TOOK'S-COURT**.
- SKETCH MAP of CHANCERY-LANE.

John C. Francis, *Notes and Queries* Office, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, E.C.

Sixth Edition, price 1s. post free.
HAY FEVER: or, Summer Catarrh: its Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. Revised by Dr. LENNOX MOORE.
London: James Epps & Co. 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle-street.

Post 8s. strongly bound, price 7s.

CAREY'S GRADUS AD PARNASSUM. With the English Meanings. Revised, Corrected, and Augmented by a Member of the University of Cambridge.—London: Published by the Stationers' Company, Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-hill.

THE ANGEL in the HOUSE.

By COVENTRY PATMORE.

Cheap Edition, 2s. 6d.

Geo. Bell & Sons, London.

DAVID NUTT, 270 and 271, Strand.

To be published on the 13th inst.

The FAMILIAR LETTERS of JAMES

HOWELL, Historiographer Royal to Charles II. Edited, Annotated, and Indexed by JOSEPH JACOB. 2 vols. demy 8vo. pp. clii-574. 37s. 8s., sumptuously printed by the Ballantyne Press on hand-made paper, 11. net, sewed; 11. 4s. net, bound by Burns in buckram, gilt top, edges trimmed.

* Prior to publication copies will be charged at the original subscription prices, viz., 15s. cash for sewed copies, and 18s. cash for buckram copies.

This is the first Edition of 'Howell's Letters' accompanied by an adequate historical running commentary, an adequate Index (extending to 42 double-column pages), a complete Bibliography of Howell's Writings, a full account of his Life and Works, and a Discussion of the Authenticity of the Letters.

Now ready.

THE COMPOSITION of the BOOK

of GENESIS. With English Text and Analysis by EDGAR I. FRIPP. 12mo. 138 pp. cloth, 4s.

* The First Edition published in this country of the 'Book of Genesis,' in which the component documents recognized by criticism are discriminated topographically. The text is accompanied by numerous critical and exegetical notes. Indispensable to any one who wishes to study the modern theories of the formation of the Mosiac Books.

CLASSICAL REVIEW. Vol. VI.

No. 6. JUNE. 1s. 6d. net.

Yearly Subscription (10 Numbers), 13s. 6d. post free.

Contents.

- F. G. Kenyon. A MEDICAL PAPYRUS in the BRITISH MUSEUM.
- J. Adam and D. B. Munro. ON THE NUMPTAL NUMBER of PLATO.
- W. R. Hardie. ON THE STUDY of GREEK LYRIC METRE.
- J. W. Heddiam. NOTES on EARLY ATHENIAN HISTORY.
- K. E. Crosby. EUR. MEDEA, 1055-1058.
- W. Wyse. ON THE USE of *προσάγειν*.

J. Strachan. The ETYMOLOGY of *ἔλπις*.

R. D. Wharton. LATIN NORMA AGAIN.

E. R. Wharton. GREEK ΣΥ. from ΤΥ.

E. J. Chinnock. GLEANINGS from DIODORUS SICULUS.

S. G. Owen. NOTES on OVID.

R. J. Walker. HERODAS, Col. xi. Lines 11, 12.

E. N. Bennett. HEBREW XII. 18.

G. Dunn. THE LATIN GERUNDIVE.

WEISWEILER on the LATIN PARTICIPLE in -DUS. E. P. Morris.

HOLDEN'S TRUCYDIDES VII. E. C. Marchant.

MACKAIL'S GREEK ANTHOLOGY. Walter Headlam.

SUSEMILH'S ALEXANDRIAN LITERATURE. I. Campbell.

SHORTER NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE.—

THE ALCAIC STANZAS. T. E. Page.

ARCHEOLOGY.—

THE INSCRIPTIONS of COS. F. R. Tarbell.

ELATÉE. D. G. Hogarth.

MONTHLY RECORD. H. B. Walters.

SUMMARIES of PERIODICALS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

MR. MURRAY'S LIST.

WHYMPER'S ANDES.

NOTICE.

The First Edition of **Mr. WHYMPER'S BOOK** on the **ANDES** having been exhausted on publication, a Second was at once put in hand, and will be ready for delivery **NEXT WEEK**. Early application for this Edition, which will be in all respects equal to the First, is recommended. The price will remain the same as before, viz., **ONE GUINEA NET**.

(The Royal Geographical Society have awarded their Gold Medal this year to Mr. Whympers for his researches in S. America.)

N.B.—The price of the few remaining copies of the **SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX to TRAVELS AMONGST the GREAT ANDES** is raised to 11. 1s. net. This work is sold separately from the foregoing volume.

* * Proof Copies of the Large Map, on stout paper, can be had, price 4s. each net.

Lists of Subscribers to the Special Edition of 'TRAVELS AMONGST the GREAT ANDES' can now be supplied, price Sixpence.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

MORELLI'S ITALIAN PAINTERS.

Translated from the German by CONSTANCE JOCELYN FFOULKE. With an Introductory Notice by Sir HENRY LAYARD, G.C.B. With Illustrations. 8vo. 15s.

BUXTON'S HANDBOOK of POLITICAL QUESTIONS of the DAY, and the Arguments on Either Side.

A New Edition (the Eighth) of Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON'S Handbook is now ready, containing a Variety of New Subjects. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

GARDNER'S GREEK HISTORY.

New Chapters in Greek History. Historical Results of Recent Excavations in Greece and Asia Minor. By PERCY GARDNER, M.A. With Illustrations. 8vo. 15s.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS.

NEW EDITIONS.

NORWAY (almost entirely Rewritten).

SWITZERLAND. Two Parts. 10s.

CENTRAL ITALY. 6s.

EGYPT. 15s.

JAPAN. 15s. net.

FRANCE. Part I. 7s. 6d.

FRANCE. Part II. 7s. 6d.

EASTERN COUNTIES. 12s.

SYRIA and PALESTINE. 18s.

INDIA and CEYLON. 15s.

SPAIN. 20s.

N.B. The above Handbooks have for the most part been Revised and Remodelled on a new principle, one of the features of which is that all information subject to change, such as Hotels, &c., is contained in an INDEX and DIRECTORY at the end of the book, which will be found exceedingly handy of reference.

RECENT NOVELS.

ESTHER VANHOMRIGH. By Mrs.

M. L. WOODS, Author of 'A Village Tragedy.' Crown 8vo. 6s.

BEGUN in JEST. By Mrs. NEWMAN. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

MARCIA. By W. E. NORRIS. Crown 8vo. 6s.

PLAIN FRANCES MOWERAY; and other Tales. By the Hon. E. LAWLESS. Crown 8vo. 6s.

MISS BLAKE of MONKSALTON. By ISABELLA O. FORD. Post 8vo. 5s.

MAJOR LAWRENCE, F.L.S. By the Hon. E. LAWLESS. Crown 8vo. 6s.

COMEDY of a COUNTRY HOUSE. By JULIAN STURGIS. Crown 8vo. 6s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

MESSRS. WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS'
PUBLICATIONS.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

No. 920.—JUNE, 1892.—2s. 6d.

Contents.

OLD ELECTIONS. By Lord Ralston.
THE CASE FOR MODERATE DRINKING. By Dr. Farquharson, M.P.
CONTEMPORARY GERMAN NOVELISTS.
SPEECH. By Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P.
EUROPE AND AFRICA. By William Greswell.
DIANA: the HISTORY of a GREAT MISTAKE.
ABOUT SOLDIERS. By a Soldier.
SISTER. By Henry Seton Merriman.
THE INSURRECTION in MONGOLIA.
THE COMING STRUGGLE.

This day is published,

NOONTIDE ESSAYS. By Sir Herbert E. MAXWELL, Bart., M.P., F.S.A., &c. Author of 'Studies in the Topography of Galloway,' &c. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

This day is published,

The APOLOGY of ORIGEN in REPLY to CELSUS. A Chapter in the History of Apologetics. By Rev. J. PATRICK, B.D. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

This day is published,

The PROGRESSIVENESS of MODERN CHRISTIAN THOUGHT. By JAMES LINDSAY, M.A., B.D., B.Sc. Crown 8vo. 6s.

ESSAYS from 'BLACKWOOD.' By the late ANNE MOZLEY, Author of 'Essays on Social Subjects,' Editor of 'The Letters and Correspondence of Cardinal Newman,' 'Letters of the Rev. J. B. Mozley,' &c. With a Memoir by her Sister, FANNY MOZLEY. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"Miss Mozley stands in the first rank of essayists.... It may truly be said that there is something for everybody in this entertaining volume." *Daily Telegraph.*

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED.

ON SOME OF SHAKESPEARE'S FEMALE CHARACTERS.

By HELENA FAUCIT, LADY MARTIN.

Dedicated by permission to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

With Portrait by Lane. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

GODS and HEROES; or, the Kingdom of Jupiter. By R. E. FRANCILLON. With 8 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"A classical mythology, made no' only readable, but delightful, by the trained art of an imaginative writer.... A charming book. Better a hundred times give a boy a book like this than freeze his young affections with scientific storiology."—*Scotsman.*

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY.

WITHIN an HOUR of LONDON TOWN. Among Wild Birds and their Haunts. By "A SON of the MARSHES." Edited by J. A. OWEN. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"It is a charming volume, full of the life and breath of the wild country."—*Times.*
"There is nothing better in the English language than the sketch of the wild land on the borders of Surrey and Hampshire."
"A most fascinating book."—*Spectator.* *Daily Chronicle.*

ON SURREY HILLS. By "A SON of the MARSHES." Third Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"Charming descriptive powers, added to an enthusiast's love of nature, could not fail to produce a delightful volume." *Land and Water.*
"The chapter devoted to 'A Forest Fire' is a masterpiece of literary draughtsmanship."—*Anti-Jacobin.*

ANNALS of a FISHING VILLAGE. By "A SON of the MARSHES." New and Cheaper Edition. Edited by J. A. OWEN. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"No one who takes up the story of 'Den's' delightful life, and has been introduced to 'Scot' and 'Winder,' to 'Titlark' and 'Genus,' will put the book down again until they have with much regret finished its last page."—*Guardian.*

NORFOLK BROADS and RIVERS; or, the Waterways, Lagoons, and Decays of East Anglia. By G. CHRISTOPHER DAVIES, Author of 'The Swan and her Crew.' New and Cheaper Edition. With 7 Full-Page Plates. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"A charming description of the inland seas of Norfolk and their inhabitants, human and other.... The author describes his yachting adventures with such piquancy and erre that we find ourselves mentally resolving to devote our next holidays to sailing the Broads instead of climbing the Alps."—*Westminster Review.*

SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED.

HINTS on the GAME of GOLF. By HORACE G. HUTCHINSON. Crown 8vo. 1s.

"A model of what a work of the kind should be. It is all to the point and full of points.... It should be carried in the pocket of every one who aspires to be a golfer."—*Saturday Review.*

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS,
Edinburgh and London.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO.'S LIST.

With 9 Maps, 43 Plates, and 53 Illustrations in the Text, 2 vols. 8vo. 42s.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN QUESTION.

By the Hon. GEORGE N. CURZON, M.P.,

Author of 'Russia in Central Asia and the Anglo-Russian Question.'

ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.—"Mr. Curzon's 'Persia' will at once rank as the standard work on the subject.... His statesmanlike impartiality and breadth of view are not less remarkable than his learning, his industry, and his lucid faculty of exposition and arrangement."

MORNING POST.—"Mr. Curzon's book is attractive both to the student of history and the politician; it furnishes plenty of lively reading as well as an abundance of valuable information, and it may fairly be regarded as the standard work on a country whose future is inextricably bound up with that of our Indian Empire."

STANDARD.—"This work embodies all that is known, and nearly everything that is knowable, about modern Persia. It is full of the charm of sincere and circumstantial narration.... The illustrations alone would leave a lively image of life in the most Oriental of Oriental lands."

TIMES.—"The author is a charming travelling companion for any one who wishes not only to enjoy himself as a tourist, but also to be comprehensively instructed in the past history, present condition, and future prospects of the regions traversed. Certainly no one who has made the journey with such a guide will regret having undertaken it."

MEMOIRS of the VERNEY FAMILY DURING the CIVIL WAR.

Compiled from the Letters and illustrated by the Portraits at Claydon House, Bucks. By FRANCES PARTHENOPE VERNEY. With a Preface by S. R. GARDINER, M.A. LL.D. With 38 Portraits, Woodcuts, and Facsimile, 2 vols. medium 8vo. 42s.

"The present day and posterity will thank Lady Verney for having rescued from the wainscoted gallery at the top of the house the materials which give us a charming story and which help to make some of the most thrilling years of England's national life as real and as present to us as if, like Faust, we were privileged to go back for centuries, and being of the present to live and move with the past."—*Daily News.*

NEW BOOK BY THOMAS CARLYLE.

LAST WORDS of THOMAS CARLYLE. 1 vol. cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d. net.

Contents.—WOTTON REINFRED—EXCURSION (Futile enough) to PARIS—LETTERS to VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, &c.

"The genius of Carlyle is here manifest enough."—*Times.*

NEW BOOK BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

NADA the LILY. By H. RIDER HAGGARD. With 23 Illustrations by C. H. M. Kerr. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"No more complete picture of savage life has ever been presented to the world.... There are scenes in this book which seem destined to be preserved when the time itself and the people are quite forgotten. Such is the story of the Great 'Ingomboco' when Chaka slays the false and lying wizards and witches. The discomfiture of the Prophets of Baal is not more full of wonder and of terror.... This is, to our mind, the best book, the most sustained, the most powerful, the truest book, that Mr. Rider Haggard has yet produced."—*Saturday Review.*

NEW BOOK BY F. ANSTEY.

The TRAVELLING COMPANIONS: a Story in Scenes (Reprinted from Punch). By F. ANSTEY, Author of 'Vice Versa,' &c. With 26 Illustrations by J. Bernard Partridge. Post 8vo. 5s.

DISTINCTION: and the Criticism of Beliefs. By ALFRED SIDGWICK, Author of 'Fallacies.' 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

"* * This is intended to be a plain statement of the difficulties arising from acceptance of the doctrines of evolution, with especial reference to the question of their removal. Numerous examples show the constant struggle carried on by language against difficulties of expression, the conservative tendency of words, and the effects of 'idealization and caricature' in controversy."

GEOFFREY de MANDEVILLE: a Study of the Anarchy. By J. H. ROUND, M.A., Author of 'The Early Life of Anne Boleyn: a Critical Essay.' 8vo. 16s.

"Mr. Round treats his subject with great learning and acumen."—*Times.*

ABRAHAM FABERT: Governor of Sedan, Marshal of France (the first who Rose from the Ranks). His Life and Times, 1599-1662. By GEORGE HOOPER, Author of 'Waterloo: the Downfall of the First Napoleon,' &c. With a Portrait. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

WATTS' DICTIONARY of CHEMISTRY. Revised and entirely Rewritten by H. FORSTER MORLEY, M.A. D.Sc., and M. M. PATTISON MUIR, M.A. F.R.S.E. Assisted by eminent Contributors. To be published in 4 vols. 8vo.

Vol. III. 27. 10s.

[Just published.]

* * Vols. I. and II. 42s. each.

FAMILIAR STUDIES in HOMER. By AGNES M. CLERKE. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"Very interesting and valuable studies, and even the general reader may peruse them with entertainment.... On the whole, Miss Clerke's book is a most pleasant and popular treatment of Homeric Realien."—*Saturday Review.*

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITIONS of MR. LANG'S WORKS.

GRASS of PARNASSUS. First and Last Rhymes. By ANDREW LANG. New and Cheaper Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

* * To this Edition about Thirty New Pieces, either unpublished or hitherto uncollected, have been added.

Uniform with the above.

LETTERS to DEAD AUTHORS.
BOOKS and BOOKMEN.

OLD FRIENDS.
LETTERS on LITERATURE.

NEW STORY of THEATRICAL LIFE.

DOROTHY WALLIS: an Autobiography. With Introduction by WALTER BESANT. Crown 8vo. 6s.

* * In this book an attempt has been made to delineate faithfully the experiences of a girl who resolved to win for herself an honourable position on the stage. The book is a *bona fide* autobiography.

London: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

MR. WM. HEINEMANN'S NEW AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

THE NEW POPULAR (FIFTH) EDITION, PRICE 3s. 6d.

Mr. GLADSTONE writes:—"I congratulate you on 'The Scapegoat' as a work of art."

THE SCAPEGOAT:

A ROMANCE.

By HALL CAINE.

TIMES.—"Excels in dramatic force all the author's previous efforts. . . Matchless of its kind."

ATHENÆUM.—"It is a delightful story to read."

ACADEMY.—"A series of the most profoundly conceived characters in modern fiction."

GUARDIAN.—"Every sentence contains a thought, and every word in it is balanced and arranged to accumulate the intensity of its force."

TRUTH.—"You must by all means read Mr. Hall Caine's absorbing Moorish romance."

SATURDAY REVIEW.—"This is the best novel which Mr. Caine has yet produced. The analysis of the developing character of Israel is the most delicate work the novelist has yet accomplished."

SCOTSMAN.—"It stirs the blood and kindles the imagination."

SCOTTISH LEADER.—"The Scapegoat' is a masterpiece."

JEWISH WORLD.—"Only one who had studied Moses could have drawn that grand portrait of Israel Ben Orlie."

TIMES of MOROCCO.—"Readers in Morocco have noted with admiration the faithfulness of the descriptions of the surroundings they know so well."

JEWISH CHRONICLE.—"Mr. Caine writes with knowledge and sympathy; he has obtained a rare grasp of Jewish custom, and has succeeded in giving a truthful and very realistic sketch of the ways and manners of Moroccan Jews."

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.—Crown 8vo. cloth extra, price 3s. 6d. each.

The BONDMAN. A New Saga. By Hall Caine. Twentieth

A MARKED MAN. By Ada Cambridge.

The THREE MISS KINGS. By Ada Cambridge.

PRETTY MISS SMITH. By Florence Warden.

UNCLE PIPER OF PIPER'S HILL. By Tasma.

DAUGHTERS OF MEN. By Hannah Lynch.

A ROMANCE OF THE CAPE FRONTIER. By Bertram

TWEEN SNOW AND FIRE: a Tale of the Kafir War of 1877.

IN THE VALLEY. By Harold Frederic.

The MASTER OF THE MAGICIANS. By E. S. Phelps and

MAMMON. By Mrs. Alexander.

THE CROWN COPYRIGHT SERIES.

A New Series of Original Works by Popular English, American, and Colonial Authors. Each complete in One Volume, at a uniform price of 5s.

A QUESTION OF TASTE. By Maarten Maartens, Author of 'An Old

'Maid's Love,' &c.

Daily Telegraph.—"Most captivating."

Scotsman.—"It is a delightful book; a work of genuine humour."

Academy.—"For dry Dutch humour it would be hard to match some of the pleasant things in this story."

Saturday Review.—"Charming and original; especially delightful is Joris Middelstum, the hero."

ACCORDING TO ST. JOHN. By Amélie Rives.

The PENANCE OF PORTIA JAMES. By Tasma.

INCONSEQUENT LIVES. By J. H. Pearce.

COME LIVE WITH ME AND BE MY LOVE. By Robert

WOMAN—THROUGH A MAN'S EYE-GLASS. By Malcolm C. Salaman.

The NAULAHKA: a Tale of West and East. By Rudyard Kipling and

WOLCOTT BALESTIER. In 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

The AVERAGE WOMAN. Containing 'A Common Story,' 'Reffey,' and

'Captain, my Captain!' By WOLCOTT BALESTIER. With Portrait of the Author, and an Introduction by

HENRY JAMES. In 1 vol. small crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The OLD MAID'S CLUB. By I. Zangwill, Author of 'The Bachelor's

Club.' Illustrated by F. H. Townsend. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The ATTACK on the MILL. By Emile Zola. With an Introduction by

EDMUND GOSSE. In 1 vol. small crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

HEINEMANN'S INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY.

Edited by EDMUND GOSSE.

Price, in paper covers, 2s. 6d. each; or cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE NEW VOLUME.

The HERITAGE of the KURTS. By Bjornstjerne Bjornson.

[In a few days.]

IN GOD'S WAY. From the Norwegian of Bjornstjerne

PIERRE and JEAN. From the French of Guy de Mau-

The CHIEF JUSTICE. From the German of Karl Emil

WORK WHILE YE HAVE THE LIGHT. From the Russian

of Count Lyof Tolstoy.

** The New Catalogue post free on application.

London: WILLIAM HEINEMANN, 21, Bedford-street, W.C.

THE WORKS OF HEINRICH HEINE.

Translated by CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, M.A. F.R.L.S.

(HANS BREITMANN.)

Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s. per Volume.

Volume I.

FLORENTINE NIGHTS. Schnabelewopski,

The HARRY of BACHARACH, and SHAKESPEARE'S MAIDENS

and WOMEN.

Times.—"We can recommend no better medium for making acquaint-

ance at first hand with 'the German Aristophanes' than the works of

Heinrich Heine, translated by Charles Godfrey Leland."

Volumes II. and III.

PICTURES OF TRAVEL, 1823-1828. In

2 vols.

Daily Chronicle.—"Mr. Leland's translation of 'The Pictures of

Travel' is one of the acknowledged literary feats of the age."

Volumes V. and VI.

GERMANY. In 2 vols.

Daily Telegraph.—"Mr. Leland has done his translation in able and

scholarly fashion."

Volume IV.

The BOOK OF SONGS.

* * Large-Paper Edition, limited to 100 Numbered Copies.

LOVE SONGS of ENGLISH POETS,

1500-1800. With Notes by RALPH H. CAINE. Fcap. 8vo. buckram,

gilt top, 3s. 6d.

* * Also 100 Copies printed on Japanese vellum, extra binding.

THE GENTLE ART of MAKING

ENEMIES. As pleasantly exemplified in many instances, wherein

the serious ones of this earth, carefully exasperated, have been

prettily spurred on to indiscretions and unseemliness, while over-

come by an undue sense of right. By J. McNEIL WHISTLER.

A New Edition. Fcap. 4to. half cloth, 10s. 6d.

Punch.—"The book in itself, in its binding, print, and arrangement,

is a work of art. . . A work of rare humour; a thing of beauty and a

joy for now and ever."

GOSSIP in a LIBRARY. By Edmund

GOSSE. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. buckram, gilt top, 7s. 6d.

* * A Limited Edition, on Large Paper, with Portrait, 25s. net.

National Observer.—"A charming book, wherein is scarce a dull page

from beginning to end."

IDYLS of WOMANHOOD. Poems.

By C. AMY DAWSON, Author of 'Sappho,' &c. Small crown 8vo.

gilt top, 5s.

In 1 vol. 4to. illustrated,

THE GREAT WAR of 1892. A Fore-

cast. By Rear-Admiral COLOMB, Col. MAURICE, R.A. Major

HENDERSON, Staff College. Capt. MAUDE, ARCHIBALD

FORBES, CHARLES LOWE, D. CHRISTIE MURRAY, F. SCU-

DAMORE, and Sir CHARLES DILKE.

The Writers, who are well-known authorities on international

politics and strategy, have striven to derive the conflict from its most

likely source, to conceive the most probable campaigns and acts of

policy, and generally to give to their work the verisimilitude and

actuality of real warfare. The work has been profusely illustrated

from sketches by Mr. Frederic Villiers, the well-known war artist.

NOTES for the NILE; together with

a Metrical Rendering of the Hymns of Ancient Egypt and of the

Precepts of Prah-Hotep (the Oldest Book in the World). By HIR-

WICK D. RAWNSLEY, M.A. Small 4to. cloth extra, 5s.

Times.—"Instruction and entertainment pleasantly conveyed."

The CANADIAN GUIDE-BOOK. The

Tourist's and Sportsman's Guide to Eastern Canada and Newfound-

land. By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS. With Maps and many

illustrations. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

THE GREAT EDUCATORS.

A NEW SERIES ON THE LEADING MOVERS IN EDUCATIONAL

THOUGHT FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY.

Each Subject will form a complete Volume, crown 8vo. 5s. each.

Now ready, Vols. I. and II.

ARISTOTLE, and the Ancient Educational

Ideals. By THOMAS DAVIDSON, M.A. LL.D.

LOYOLA, and the Educational System of the

Jesuits. By the Rev. THOMAS HUGHES, S.J.

Others are in preparation.

The PLAYS of ARTHUR W. PINERO.

With Introductory Notes by MALCOLM C. SALAMAN.

16mo. paper covers, 1s. 6d.; or cloth, 2s. 6d. each.

Volume I.

The TIMES: a Comedy in Four Acts. With

a Preface by the Author.

Daily Telegraph.—"The Times' is the best example yet given of Mr.

Pinero's power as a satirist."

Volume II.

The PROFLIGATE: a Play in Four Acts.

With Portrait of the Author, after J. Mordecai.

Volume III.

The CABINET MINISTER: a Farce in Four

Acts.

Observer.—"It is as amusing to read as it was when played."

Volume IV.

The HOBBY HORSE: a Comedy in Three

Acts.

Volume V.

LADY BOUNTIFUL: a Play in Four Acts.

To be followed by 'The Magistrate,' 'Dandy Dick,' 'The School-

mistress,' 'The Weaker Sex,' 'Lords and Commons,' 'The Squire,' and

'Sweet Lavender.'

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON'S LIST.

Now ready, price One Shilling.

THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE

for JUNE, 1892, contains:—

GOD'S FOOL. By Maarten Maartens. Chaps. 24-28.—A CONCORD of the STEPPE. By Francis Prevost.—The FULFILMENT of FAILURE. By Noel Ainsleigh.—JOHN LEECH. By F. G. Kitson.—THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—ALICE DE CHAMBRIER.—COUNTERFEIT PRESENTMENTS. By Constance Milman.—BOSWELL'S JOHN-SON.—AUNT ANNE. Chaps. 14-16. &c., &c.

TWO NEW BOOKS ON SPORT.

ROD AND RIVER.

By Major ARTHUR T. FISHER, late 21st Hussars, Author of 'Through Stable and Saddle-room,' &c.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo. 14s.

CAMPING SKETCHES.

By GEORGE R. LOWNDES, Author of 'Gipsy Tents, and How to Use Them.'

In 1 vol. large crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 4s. 6d.

NEW NOVELS AT ALL LIBRARIES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'AUNT MARGARET'S TROUBLES.'

THAT WILD WHEEL.

By FRANCES ELEANOR TROLLOPE, Author of 'That Unfortunate Marriage,' &c.

In 3 vols. crown 8vo.

"The stories written by this clever lady are never deficient in originality of design, in narrative skill, or in vigorous and consistent exhibition of individual characters, flavoured with strong genuine humour."—*Illustrated London News*.

"It is a satisfaction to possess nowadays an author who reminds us so often and so pleasantly of the best achievements of the great writers, and who never lapses into dullness or tediousness."

Manchester Examiner.

A NEW NOVEL.

WESTOVER'S WARD.

By ALGERNON RIDGEWAY.

In 3 vols. crown 8vo.

BY THE HON. MRS. HENNIKER.

BID ME GOODBYE.

By the AUTHOR of 'SIR GEORGE.'

In 1 vol. crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"Mrs. Henniker, the late Lord Houghton's younger daughter, inherits much of her father's brilliant fancy and keen appreciation of the ludicrous. To her, too, has been given a power of deep but untrained pathos, which is fully developed in her thoroughly natural and thoroughly English story."—*World*.

ALSO NOW READY,

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

By WALTER RAYMOND.

In 2 vols. crown 8vo.

"The story has much more than average interest and power. It has true drawing of human nature. It shows circumstance acting on character, and character modifying and modulating into growth. Those who read modern books will know how rare is this talent."—*Saturday Review*.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON, New Burlington-street, Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

HURST & BLACKETT'S PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVELS.

NOW READY AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. FORRESTER.

OF THE WORLD WORLDLY. By

Mrs. FORRESTER, Author of 'Viva,' 'My Lord and My Lady,' &c. 2 vols.

ST. MICHAEL'S EVE. By W. H.

DE WINTON. 2 vols.

"St. Michael's Eve" is a wholesome and interesting novel, written with good taste in good English."—*World*.

A WOMAN at the HELM. By the

Author of 'Dr. Edith Romney,' 'An Old Man's Favour,' &c. 3 vols.

"The book is not merely clever; it is healthy and agreeable."—*Globe*.

LIGHT in the OFFING. By Hilary

DECCAN. 3 vols.

"There is an abundance of incident, and, inasmuch as the tale concerns Irish men and women, it need scarcely be added that there is no lack of wit and humour in these entertaining pages."—*Daily Telegraph*.

A MASQUERADER. By Algernon

GISSING, Author of 'A Moorland Idyll,' &c. 3 vols.

"There is a certain dignity of tone and feeling in it which is very attractive—a mingling of simplicity and enthusiasm, the knowledge and culture of Nature, and a veritable belief in true love and that 'Love is Enough,' which we have come to miss somehow in these latter days, and greet with a surprised welcome."—*World*.

STOLEN HONEY. By Margaret B.

CROSS, Author of 'Thyme and Rue.' 2 vols.

"An excellent, genial tale it is, so full of human nature and transparent simplicity."—*Athenæum*.

HURST & BLACKETT'S THREE-AND-SIXPENNY SERIES.

Crown 8vo, bevelled boards, each 3s. 6d.

MAHME NOUSIE. By G. Manville

FENN.

ONE REASON WHY. By Beatrice

WHITBY.

A CROOKED PATH. By Mrs.

ALEXANDER.

NINETTE. By the Author of 'Vera,'

'Blue Roses,' &c.

THE AWAKENING of MARY

FENWICK. By BEATRICE WHITBY.

TWO ENGLISH GIRLS.

By MABEL HART.

HIS LITTLE MOTHER.

By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.'

MISTRESS BEATRICE COPE.

By M. E. LE CLEBG.

A MARCH in the RANKS.

By JESSIE FOTHERGILL.

A SELECTION FROM

HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

EACH IN A SINGLE VOLUME, PRICE 5s.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'JOHN HALIFAX.'

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLE-

MAN.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS

ABOUT WOMEN.

A LIFE for a LIFE.

NOTHING NEW.

MISTRESS and MAID.

THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'SAM SLICK.'

NATURE AND HUMAN

NATURE.

WISE SAWS and MODERN

INSTANCES.

BY DR. GEORGE MAC DONALD.

DAVID ELGINBROD.

ROBERT FALCONER.

ADAM GRAEME.

LAIRD of NORLAU.

AGNES.

IT WAS A LOVER and HIS LASS.

CHRISTIAN'S MISTAKE.

A NOBLE LIFE.

HANNAH.

THE UNKIND WORD.

A BRAVE LADY.

STUDIES from LIFE.

THE OLD JUDGE; or, Life

in a Colony.

TRAITS of AMERICAN

HUMOUR.

THE AMERICANS at HOME.

BY MRS. OLIPHANT.

ALEO FORBES.

SIR GIBBIE.

LIFE of IRVING.

A ROSE in JUNE.

PHOEBE, JUNIOR.

IT WAS A LOVER and HIS LASS.

LONDON: HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED.

CHATTO & WINDUS'S NEW BOOKS.

The MAN WHO WAS GOOD. By LEONARD MERRICK, Author of 'Violet Moses,' &c. 2 vols., at all Libraries.

VERBENA CAMELLIA STEPHA-

NOTIS, &c. By WALTER BESANT, Author of 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men.' With a Frontispiece by Gordon Browne. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d. [Shortly.]

NEW TWO-SHILLING NOVELS.

THE GILDED AGE. By Mark Twain.

MARK TWAIN'S SKETCHES.

THE GREAT TABOO. By Grant Allen.

*THE SIN of OLGA ZASSOULICH. By FRANK BARRETT.

*TO CALL HER MINE. By Walter Besant.

*THE BELL of ST. PAUL'S. By Walter Besant.

*THE HOLY ROSE. By Walter Besant.

BELL BARRY. By R. Ashe King.

THE BISHOPS' BIBLE. By Christie Murray

and H. HERMAN.

A WEIRD GIFT. By Georges Ohnet.

RUFFINO. By Ouida.

SYRLIN. By Ouida.

MY SHIPMATE LOUISE. By W. Clark

RUSSELL.

*ZEPH: a Circus Story. By George R. Sims.

WITHOUT LOVE or LICENCE. By Hawley

SMART.

BACK to LIFE. By T. W. Speight.

*. * Those marked * may also be had in cloth, at 2s. 6d.

The FIRM of GIRDLESTONE: a

Romance of the Unromantic. By E. CONAN DOYLE.

Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, 3s. 6d. [Immediately.]

SIX-SHILLING BOOKS.

In crown 8vo.

The SISTERS: a Tragedy. By

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

ACROSS the PLAINS; with other

Memories and Essays. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVEN-

SON. Buckram, gilt top.

WALT WHITMAN, POEMS by.

Edited, with Introduction, by WILLIAM M. ROS-

SETTLI. With Portrait. Crown 8vo. hand-made paper

and buckram.

IN the MIDST of LIFE: Tales of

Soldiers and Civilians. By AMBROSE BIERCE.

BRET HARTE'S COMPLETE

WORKS. Vol. VII. More Tales of the Pacific Slope.

With a Portrait by John Pettie, R.A.

NEW

THREE-AND-SIXPENNY NOVELS.

GREEN AS GRASS. By F. M. Allen,

Author of 'Through Green Glasses,' &c. With a

Frontispiece by Joseph Smyth.

COLONEL STARBOTTLE'S CLIENT, and

some other People. By BRET HARTE. Frontispiece

by Fred Barnard.

ST. KATHERINE'S by the TOWER. By

WALTER BESANT, Author of 'Dorothy Forster,' &c.

With 12 Illustrations by C. Green.

The JUNIOR DEAN. By Alan St. Aubyn,

Author of 'A Fellow of Trinity.'

FREESHOOTING: Extracts from

the Works of Mrs. LYNN LINTON. Post 8vo. cloth

limp, 2s. 6d.

FIFTY YEARS AGO. By Walter

BESANT. With 144 Plates and Woodcuts. Crown 8vo.

cloth extra, 5s.

A HISTORY of PARLIAMENTARY

ELECTIONS and ELECTIONEERING. from the

Stuarts to Queen Victoria. By JOSEPH GREGO.

With 92 Illustrations from Political Squibs, Lampoons,

and Caricatures. Demy 8vo. cloth extra, 7s. 6d.

HINTS on COLT-BREAKING. By

W. M. HUTCHISON. With 25 Illustrations. Crown

8vo. cloth extra, 3s. 6d.

LONDON: CHATTO & WINDUS, 214, PICCADILLY, W.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1892.

CONTENTS.

MR. CURZON ON PERSIA	719
MR. BLAIR'S POEMS	721
PROF. FRASER'S MONOGRAPH ON LOCKE	722
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A GAMEKEEPER	723
NOVELS OF THE WEEK	723
GENEALOGICAL LITERATURE	724
BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG	725
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS	725-726
A JOURNAL OF VICTOR HUGO; JOHN DAVIS, OF LIMEHOUSE; THE POETS' NIGHTINGALES; F. VON BODENSTEDT; DOVE COTTAGE	726-727
LITERARY GOSSIP	728
SCIENCE—KIRKALDY'S SYSTEM OF MECHANICAL TESTING; THE SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO THE NORTHERN ETNA; CHEMICAL NOTES; ASTRONOMICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS; GOSSIP	729-731
FINE ARTS—THE TOMBS OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND; THE ROYAL ACADEMY; SALES; NOTES FROM ROME; THE SALON OF THE CHAMP DE MARS; GOSSIP	731-736
MUSIC—WAGNER AS I KNEW HIM; THE WEEK; GOSSIP; CONCERTS, &c. NEXT WEEK	736-739
DRAMA—THE WEEK; GOSSIP	739

LITERATURE

Persia and the Persian Question. By the Hon. George N. Curzon, M.P. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

No better illustration of the comparative treatment of Oriental subjects by English authors, in the early part and in the closing years of the present century, can, perhaps, be found than by placing the writings of Sir John Malcolm side by side with those of Mr. Curzon. On the one hand we have the bulky quartos of a comprehensive treatise or dissertation called 'History of Persia,' together with the lighter, but no less admirable 'Sketches'; on the other the two more portable, though still substantial, volumes which have just been published by Messrs. Longman. Nor is the contrast simply useful in manifesting a sounder knowledge of things Oriental at the present day. It also demonstrates, in a yet wider sense, the change which has taken place in thought and temper. Malcolm, possessed of a store of natural intelligence, varied Asiatic experience, and literary as well as diplomatic ability, displays his collections of material with the gravity becoming the competent expositor of a popular 'find.' If the didactic stiffness of a past century be often apparent in his 'historical' pages, yet they are not wanting in a vivacity akin to that of Jeffrey or contemporaneous writers of distinction. But he is ever the lecturer—standing, as it were, amid the galleries of Egyptian or Assyrian monuments, and expatiating on some new exhibit. Mr. Curzon is essentially of the age we live in, and has happily trained himself to meet the requirements of its readers. Having mastered his theme by study, taste, travel, and practical experience, he communicates his results to his fellow countrymen in a mode which can hardly fail to be approved by all who care to be enlightened on an important question of current history and politics. Affirmative without arrogance—emphatic without flippancy—if he be pronounced expert rather than erudite, and accepted rather as a fellow traveller than a teacher, he is never, or very seldom, wanting in apprehension of things around him or knowledge of facts. Moreover, had he not had in him the material for a professorial as well as what is called a public career, these volumes could never have been

written. Plainly, Mr. Curzon does not supersede Malcolm. He only relegates him to the shelf in the higher-class library, not for oblivion, but for reference as occasion may require. So also with other writers on Persia than Malcolm, but one will suffice to represent the many of a bygone school.

Seventy odd years separate the two 'Persians' to which we have referred; and though the political situation at the Shah's Court may not have improved for England, considered in the category of 'favoured nations,' yet in the means of grappling with political difficulties by familiarity with those who create them she is far richer than of yore. She may also be congratulated on having become—notwithstanding the recent episode of a costly complication regarding a monopoly of tobacco—less bound by the baneful necessity of lavishing gold upon an avaricious and ostensibly impecunious Government in return for every concession obtained.

Mr. Curzon's work is divided into thirty chapters, one-half of which, indicated by number, are specially commended by the author to the 'trained acumen' of the 'student,' and the other half to the 'more desultory sympathies' of the 'amateur.' If we except the penultimate chapter, 'On Commerce and Trade,' which seems to us to demand systematic attention, this partition is fairly intelligible; but a perfunctory perusal of so elaborate a *résumé* as is contained in the particular pages we have excepted would surely be time thrown away. Briefly to summarize the contents of the whole book, we may state that while the learned half treats, in an historical, political, commercial, archaeological, and geographical sense, of Persian provinces or territorial divisions (Transcaspia included), of the army, the navy, revenue, resources, and manufactures, as well as the ways and means for travelling, the popular half is rather a record of travel and personal adventure and experience. But let not the readers of Mr. Curzon's contributions to the *Times* during the cold weather of 1889-1890 expect to see those bright letters literally reproduced in the present volumes. Chapters commence as they commence; passages from them, long or short—indeed, whole paragraphs—occur here and there in the pages; they may even form the staple of a quasi-peroration such as is given to 'British and Russian Policy in Persia'; yet have they been judiciously and skilfully utilized and fitted into the new text, and few, indeed, of those who recall them will hold them to be unwelcome or involving a twice-told tale.

To all outward seeming the author's forte lies in the domain of politics. His bias is certainly in that direction, and well it is that it should be so, for it may be safely predicted that, if life and health be spared, he will have a prominent part to play in the affairs of his country. What are his particular views with regard to Persia, and what the measures he would adopt to give support to them, we may leave to be discovered and discussed by his political readers. He is, in any case, well disposed towards the Shah's Government and people, though not blind to their many and serious defects; and he recognizes in the long existing policy of Anglo-Persian relation-

ship 'a closer bond of political interest than unites this country with any other independent sovereignty of Asia.' He is, moreover, fully awake to the aggressive tendencies of Russia Indiaward, so generally admitted a reality that faith in it might almost be made an essential condition of Oriental statesmanship.

In the first place let us quote his conclusions on administrative procedure:—

'There is no fixed principle or permanence in the administrative subdivisions of Persia. Their separation or combination is regulated by the ability or reputation of their governors, and by the scope that may be conceded thereto by the confidence or fears of the sovereign. Thus, for instance, a larger number of provinces were collected under the rule of the Shah's eldest son, the Zil-es-Sultan, prior to his fall, three years ago, than have probably ever before been assigned even to a prince of the royal family. Abbas Mirza, at the height of his power, when Khorasan had been joined to Azerbaijan and placed beneath his sway, did not wield as extensive an authority as this prince. Since his disgrace the vast dominion under his rule has been resolved again into its constituent elements..... It should further be remarked that no principle, geographical, ethnographical, or political, appears to be adopted in determining the borders and size of the various divisions, which vary in extent from a province larger than the whole of England, to a small and decayed town with its immediate surroundings.'

Coming to what he calls 'the cardinal and differentiating feature of Iranian administration,' he writes, with much happiness of expression:—

'Government, nay life itself..... may be said to consist for the most part of an interchange of presents. Under its social aspects this practice may be supposed to illustrate the generous sentiments of an amiable people; though even here it has a grimly unemotional side, as, for instance, when congratulating yourself upon being the recipient of a gift, you find that not only must you make a return of equivalent cost to the donor, but must also liberally remunerate the bearer of the gift (to whom your return is very likely the sole means of subsistence) in a ratio proportionate to its pecuniary value. Under its political aspects, the practice of gift-making, though consecrated in the adamant traditions of the East, is synonymous with the system elsewhere described by less agreeable names. This is the system on which the Government of Persia has been conducted for centuries, and the maintenance of which opposes a solid barrier to any real reform. From the Shah downwards, there is scarcely an official who is not open to gifts, scarcely a post which is not conferred in return for gifts, scarcely an income which has not been amassed by the receipt of gifts. Every individual, with hardly an exception, in the official hierarchy above mentioned has only purchased his post by a money present either to the Shah or to a minister, or to the superior governor by whom he has been appointed. If there are several candidates for a post, in all probability the one who makes the best offer will win. Upon his appointment he receives the *kitabcheh*, or official statement of the revenues of the province, with regulations for its management. Henceforward it is his business to collect the taxes, to see that the proper military quota is forthcoming, and to administer justice. But there appears in Persia to be a peculiar objection to a new assessment, no doubt arising from the universal and legitimate fear that it can only result in further exaction. Accordingly, the *kitabcheh* remains obsolete and unaltered; but in bargaining for his post, the would-be governor engages to pay to the Shah a sum in excess of that mentioned in the *kitabcheh*, the prolonged

duration of peace having increased the general productiveness of the whole country; such sum being determined by the competing bribes of the several candidates, one of whom will, perhaps, undertake to pay to the Crown 30,000 *tomans* above the official assessment (in order to cut out the existing governor, who may only be giving 20,000), and will presently find himself outbidden by a third, who offers 40,000. Every post of any importance in Persia being, in theory, tenable only for one year, and being renewable at the annual festival of the vernal equinox or No Ruz, then comes the moment at which the most minute and delicate calculation of the requisite bribe prevails."

Of the action of confidential ministers of State (it may be of the Shah himself) in the solution of fiscal difficulties a remarkable instance is given in the chapter with which Mr. Curzon opens his second volume. We are there told that in recent years the Government thought fit to substitute, for the old caravan track leading from Tehran to the sacred city of Kûm, "pursued by every traveller up to the last decade," a new road in conformity with the line chosen for the telegraph posts and wires, but that traffic and travellers were not so easily to be diverted from time-honoured ways. Suddenly a salt lake of considerable size sprang up to swamp the old caravan track and enable the authorities to carry into effect their paternal designs. To explain this apparent phenomenon many theories have been started. Perhaps the most trustworthy are the least scientific and those which ignore natural causes. "According to one account," says Mr. Curzon, "a dam on the Kara Chai... burst in 1883, so that the waters of the river poured through the gap into the depression of the *kavir*." A second "and more probable" story affirms that "the dam did not collapse of its own accord, but was intentionally cut by the Amin-es-Sultan or his agents." Those who care to learn the views of his Majesty the Shah on the subject, and to become acquainted with other details, will find the desired information in an article entitled 'A New Lake in Persia,' contained in the *Athenæum* of October 6th, 1888, p. 453. The king's written description was translated by General Schindler, and published in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society.

Setting aside questions of Government and administration, polity and politics, Mr. Curzon possesses a ready and fluent pen for describing places, scenery, and the incidents of travels. His account of *chappar-ing*, or posting, and of the *chappar-khâna*, or post-house, is so clever and true that we give it prominence in our extracts:—

"As you emerge from the post-house, and, after a short walk, try the paces of your new mount, there is a moment of acute suspense. Within three hundred yards you know whether your next three or four hours are to be a toleration or an anguish. The pace which, after a little experience, a European adopts, is a sharp canter alternating with a walk. The Persians, when not cantering or galloping, seem to prefer a rough jog-trot shamble, which on an English saddle is excruciating.....The best known characteristic of the Persian post-horse is his incurable predisposition to tumble. Most of them have bare knees in consequence, and the first law in mounting is to select an animal with some hair still adorning that portion. I could not make out that either a tight rein or a slack rein had very much to do with the oc-

currence of this phenomenon, and I ended by concluding that the Persian post-horse has a certain regulation number of falls in the year, which may be distributed either by accident or as he pleases, but the full tale of which some hidden law of necessity compels him to complete.....Some of the meanest of the animals would very much resent being mounted, a curious proof that their memories had profited by experience; and the only approach to an accident that I had was when a horse from which I had dismounted ran away as I was putting my foot into the stirrup, and as nearly as possible pitched both himself and me down the shaft of an open *kanat*. The lifting of the right arm, whether with or without a whip, had, further, such a provocative effect upon the memory of these beasts that they would frequently swerve and spin right round to the left."

In the next extract is a reference to one of many excellent illustrations:—

"Supposing the traveller to have reached the end of his journey, and to have arrived at the post-house where he purposes to pass the night, what then? The answer to the question is contained in the projecting square tower above the entrance gateway. Access thereto is gained by stairways of almost Alpine steepness, fashioned in the mud at the angles of the court inside. Clambering up these with difficulty, we reach the flat roof that runs right round the building, and find that the tower consists of a single chamber, which invariably has two, sometimes three, doors (that are never known to shut), and usually a couple of open window spaces in the walls, so that it may literally be said to stand

Four-square to all the winds that blow.

This is the *bala-khaneh*, or upper chamber, specially reserved for the comfort of foreign guests, and within this forlorn and wintry abode, which is not much less draughty than the rigging of a ship, the wayfarer must spend the night.....Of furniture it is absolutely destitute. To have the floor swept clean of vermin, to spread a felt or carpet in the corner and one's sack of straw upon it, to buy firewood and light a fire, to stuff up the open windows and nail curtains over the ramshackle doors—all these are necessary and preliminary operations, without which the dingy tenement would be simply uninhabitable, but which it is sometimes hard work to undertake in a state of extreme stiffness and exhaustion after a long day's ride upon a freezing winter's night. Even so, this aerial roost is sometimes too chill for endurance, and one is compelled to descend and seek refuge in the dank and cellar-like apartments below. In half an hour's time, however, when the work has been done, as the genial warmth begins to relax stiff joints and weary limbs, and as the *samovar* puffs out its cheery steam, a feeling of wonderful contentment ensues, and the outstretched traveller would probably not exchange his quarters for a sheeted bed in Windsor Castle. But it is upon the following morning, when, aroused at four or five A.M. in the pitchy darkness and amid biting cold, he must get up to the light of a flickering candle, dress and pack up all his effects, cook his breakfast, and finally see the whole of his baggage safely mounted in the dark upon the steeds in the yard below, that he is sometimes tempted to think momentarily of proverbs about game and candles, and to reflect that there are consolations in life at home."

One more extract to show that our accomplished traveller did not neglect the more æsthetic features of the country which he was traversing in so commendable a spirit:

"Before taking leave of the Sassanian sculptures of Naksh-i-Rustam and Naksh-i-Rejeb, let us endeavour to sum up our impressions upon the phase of art which they represent. Its defects of proportion, design, and treatment

are on the surface, and are very apparent. There are a clumsiness and a ponderous solidity about the forms and movements, except in the panels of equestrian combat, that produce a sense of fatigue; and a want of that higher imagination that at once idealizes and impresses. Yet, for all that, we may observe in the work of the Sassanian artists a decided originality of conception, and a consciousness of the dignity of art. Their style is in no sense borrowed from the Achaemenian models that stared them in the face. On the contrary, it is the offspring of its own age, and while it is unmistakably affected, and in its later periods may even have been actually assisted, by those Roman influences with which Persia, under its Parthian rulers, had come into such close contact, it yet remains a Persian, not a Roman, art, as its handling of Roman figures and costumes sufficiently betrays. There is a certain simplicity, and even nobility, in its presentment of the monarch, who is everywhere the centre of the piece; and in the modelling of flesh and form, particularly of the horses' bodies, as well as in the treatment of armour, equipments, and dress, there is a notable advance upon any previous Persian sculpture. To me this appears the more remarkable because it arose in such swift succession to a period when there is little or no evidence that art existed at all. With the overthrow of the Arsacids, and the restitution of the national religion, there must have been a genuine re-awakening of the national spirit. This is expressed in the vigorous bas-reliefs of the first Sassanian kings, as well as in the palaces and public works which they constructed. Then followed a decline of art until the second revival, in or about the time of Varahran IV. A further reaction was succeeded by one final effort of recovery, probably under Byzantine influence, in the days of the splendid Chosroes II. or Parviz. Into the effects of Sassanian art and sculpture upon other countries and later times, a subject which has been somewhat conjecturally treated by certain writers, I must here forbear from entering. Let me, however, recommend, in addition to M. Dieulafoy's somewhat fanciful work, a paper by Mr. A. Phéné Spiers, published in the *Proceedings* of the Institute of British Architects, 1892."

Among other noteworthy portions of this highly remarkable book are the pages devoted to the Nestorians and their foes the mountain Kurds, in the chapter on the North-West and Western provinces. But the author is somewhat at fault in speaking of them as "Syrian" Christians—a term by which are locally understood the Roman Catholic "Jacobites," just as are the Nestorians of that Church by "Kaldani." Those native Christians, Nestorian or Jacobite, who do not accept the Papal authority, are regarded by the Roman Catholics only as followers of the respective heresies of Nestorius and Jacobus. If the term "Syrian" is in any way applicable to the Chaldean or Nestorian Christians—as, in a geographical acceptance, may be found "Assyrian"—it must be qualified by the prefix "Eastern," to distinguish them from their Western (or Jacobite) brethren. But more interesting, or at least more "profitable," than these nominal distinctions, are, as Mr. Curzon truly says, matters connected with "the history of their ecclesiastical polity."

With the limited space at our disposal it is impossible to enter into any minute analysis of the contents of the volumes before us, or to do justice to them by mere extracts. From first to last—from its lucid and straightforward introduction to its closing "word of caution" as to our future

N° 3371, JUNE 4, '92
dealing
Pers
be ho
instru
Love's
Art
It is
little
tion w
since
Mr. P
for th
has li
has vi
heard
to we
poem
in 18
lying
perfu
poetic
her fi
Behin
The
Pale
These
About
Sail
Gra
Of Eu
The p
Roar
Is n
The st
Afar t
Ami
Like
A mar
So vap
Wit
Pie
Signs
Flame
Bea
Div
They
Thes
has r
natur
Alge
the f
Drear
But
Far
Made
Palm
Upo
Of
Breat
Above
Hu
Lay t
When
The
The p
If
called
"Pir
"Fr
We
the c
of th
the s
injur
woul
Chau

dealings with the Shah's Government—'Persia and the Persian Question' may be honestly recommended as a trustworthy, instructive, and interesting book.

Love's Victory: Lyrical Poems. By John Arthur Blaikie. (Percival & Co.)

It is now a good many years since, in a little volume of verse published in conjunction with a young friend whose name has since become musical in the ear of the world, Mr. Blaikie showed how true an eye he has for the beauties of nature. Since then he has lived much in the south of France, and has visited Algeria, and but little has been heard of him as a poet. We are pleased to welcome him back. The best of these poems, 'Sunrise upon Atlas,' was written in 1874 at Blidah, the well-known town lying at the foot of the Lesser Atlas, whose perfume of orange groves, as M. Peisse poetically says in his 'Itinéraire,' "reveals her from afar":—

Behind yon easternmost blue promontory
The faint glow deepens, and the drifting moon
Pales into nothingness, and here full soon
These heights shall leap to view him in his glory.
About yon peak I see the broad-wing'd eagle
Sail slow, and now the cedar woods around,
Gray grown, are moaning with the hollow sound
Of Eurus rising sullen, slow, and regal.
The panther from the purple gorge awaking
Roars sympathetic, and the torrent's leap
Is mute one moment, as with echoes deep
The snowy crags from bluff to bluff are shaking.
Afar there riseth, islanded and golden,
Amid a billowy maze of seething cloud,
Like tongues of flame that cleave a smoky
shroud,
A many peaked cluster sun-enfolden.
So vaporous-thin, yon peaks, they pale and quiver
Within the intenser sun's resplendent glow;
Piercing the sky, no debt to earth they owe,
Signs of accepted sacrifice for ever:
Flame after flame, and splendour beyond splendour,
Beacons of sun-birth they on high are set,
Diviner far than e'er from minaret
They call to prayer, the prayer and praise they
render.
These lines show, we think, that the writer
has real feeling for that peculiar phase of
nature's magic which might almost be called
Algerian. And the same feeling is seen in
the following sonnet:—

IN THE SOUTH.

Dreams may be sweet, more sweet awakenings be;
But yesternight, what time the moon lay low
Far down the Atlas, and her yellow glow
Made spectral fair the City of the Sea,
Palm-girdled, proud, and throned imperiously,
Upon me came the faint and fluctuant flow
Of far mysterious music, soft and slow,
Breathing from off the mountains soothingly;
Above, a myriad stars, a shimmering dome
Hung o'er the widdess night, and all unstrid'd
Lay the dark floor of ocean without foam;
When, gathering southward, fast and still more
fast,
The swirling sand-clouds saw I, and I heard
The palm-trees clash before the desert blast.

If in another equally picturesque sonnet, called 'Algiers,' Mr. Blaikie means that the "Pirate City" suffers a wrong in being "France-bestriden," we differ from him. We would not for a moment deny that the question is, not what were the crimes of the ancestors of the present children of the soil, but whether these latter have been injured or benefited by French rule, and it would, we think, be the narrowest of British Chauvinists who would say that, on the

whole, the French occupation has injured them.

Of all the impeachments of the civilization of Europe that history can make, there is none so disgraceful as the chapter which records the subservience of Christendom to the tyranny of the African pirates. And yet such is the anomalous constitution of the human mind—so necessary is it that some touch of pathos, some reminiscence, or else some forecasting of sorrow and pain, should assert itself before the loveliness of any particular aspect of nature can reach its climax—that the memory of these very cruelties suffered by our ancestors seems to lend an added fascination to the witchery of Algeria. It is impossible to take a walk between the gates of the "Pirate City" and the "Valley of the Consuls," or anywhere around Blidah, without coming upon scene after scene in which nature has a beauty like nothing else in the world. For in Algeria emerald-green vegetation as rich as that of Great Britain and Ireland is to be seen, not under the grey veil of Northern skies, but beneath a sub-tropical dome whose azure seems "glazed," as the painters would say, with a glaze of liquid opals; and this green is not marred—indeed, it is only made more pronounced—by a sprinkling here and there of the dull foliage of the eucalyptus, introduced for climatological reasons from Australia. In fact, the blending of the beauties of one zone with the beauties of another is carried further still. From those tall hedgerows festooned with trailing flowers of every hue and perfume—hedgerows which seem to grow of a richer colour and breath as the evening approaches—from every rich alley of gorgeous leaves and glittering flowers, where cactus, woodbine, clematis, passion flower, and wild rose are but a few of the garlands that mingle their colours until the pedestrian's senses become mingled too—come the familiar voices of the same goldfinches, linnets, and blackbirds that we associate with the dingles of England, who join the nightingale in a fugue of joy, welcoming the sunset as an expected wonder, just as in England they welcome it. Hence it is not till sunset has come and gone—it is not till the notes of the nightingale have grown louder and louder, and those of the blackbirds and finches have grown fainter and fainter, and there come from the distance the bark of the jackal and the laugh of the hyena, answering each other beneath a moon such as never shines over our own islands—that the suggestion of a sublimated English summertime gives way, and the pedestrian at last accepts the fact that he is in a paradise of beauty as Oriental as that imagined by Coleridge, where

The moon was bright, the air was free,
And fruits and flowers together grew
On many a shrub and many a tree;
And all put on a gentle hue,
Hanging in the shadowy air
Like a picture rich and rare.

For in Algeria fruits and flowers do glitter on the same tree. And yet, as we say, the fascination of Algerian scenery needed another element before it could become what it is to the "inner eye" of the imagination—the inner eye which lends to nature more than it borrows. That other element is a kind of ancestral reminiscence

of pain. For ages upon ages the story of Tasso's

Nido Algeri di ladri infame ed empio

has touched the history of every Christian country, and touched it in such a way as to leave a feeling of horror like a thrill of racial memory—a thrill such as it will take other ages to quell. It is the memory of the long and dreadful story of Christian slavery in Algeria which lends to the faery spell of the scenery that climacteric touch we have alluded to, in which the fingers of Pleasure seem mingled with the fingers of Pain. This very blending of the soft greenery of England with Southern glories, how must it have intensified the misery of many an English captive whose bones have long since mingled with the soil which to him was accursed! There is not a square mile of land around the Pirate City which is not suggestive of such thoughts as these.

The poem which gives the book its title is the least successful of the entire collection. And perhaps one cause of the failure of this poem is that it is an attempt to work in anapaests by a poet whose natural ear is for the stately march of iambic measures alone, not for the dancing movements of anapaests and dactyls. On the important subject of the division between poets whose instinct is to write in iambs and those whose instinct is to write in anapaests and dactyls there prevails still the greatest misconception, and we wish that some critic with more time (to say nothing of more scholarship) than we can command would, once for all, treat it exhaustively; for it is a good while since Aristotle told the Greeks in regard to tragedy that the iambic movement was fit for business rather than for dancing—fit for discourse rather than for singing. No doubt—as the Greek heroic verse, in which so much business was done, shows—this saying of Aristotle's was only partially true of a metrical system whose scansion was by quantity. But had it been said of our own versification, whose scansion is primarily by accent, it would have been absolutely and literally true. Doggerel is always a rock ahead of the English poet who is bold enough to attempt anapaestic or dactylic measures. Nor is the reason of this far to seek: the dancing movements of English poetry have to be scanned, not by rules of accent only, but by rules of quantity as well. Even in iambic verses, before a really strong line can be achieved, quantity and accent have to meet on the strong syllables, as we see in such lines as

I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous boy.

But in any English dactylic or anapaestic line written since anapaests lost the music of alliterative bars accent and quantity must meet from the first foot to the last, or the line is not a verse at all. Even this, however, is not enough, or nearly enough. In the Greek language, apart from the moulding power of the poet, there is a metrical spirit in the very words themselves. To write doggerel in Greek would have been a more difficult achievement than to avoid doggerel, even though the poet were not first rate. And as to the great poets, no one supposes that there went much of the *limæ labor* to the making of the twenty-fourth Iliad. Yet there is nothing in the world so artistic.

The ear of the poet was supreme, but it had an enormously powerful auxiliary in the metrical spirit inherent in the artistic vehicle. This accounts for the impassable gulf between Greek prose (which is generally so poor) and Greek verse (which has no peer). The very opposite became the case with the English language the moment that alliterative scansion passed away with 'Piers Plowman.' It is at once the most inherently poetical and the least inherently metrical of all the great tongues. Its sharply cornered monosyllabic pebbles are still tossed straight from the very sources of the founts of life. Yet a vast deal has to be done with these pebbles—work such as the old alliterative English poets easily achieved—before the effects can be produced which Homer with his Greek tongue achieved by instinct. In dactylic and anapestic verse the corners of these pebbles come very close together. They must be smoothed and rounded, partly by alliteration and partly by liquids—liquids in the Latin sense of the word, that is to say, comprising *l* and *r* only, not in the Greek sense of the word (ignorantly followed by our own grammarians), including *m* and *n* also. And a thousand other things have to be attended to which the Greek artist could leave, and did leave, to the metrical spirit in his vehicle. For instance, what musicians call the "rest" in music is an extremely important feature in anapestic and dactylic measures. This licence of the "rest" in Greek metres was held to be inadmissible in iambic verse, but allowable in heroic verse. The reason why is obvious enough, and we need not pause to discuss it. But in English dactylic and anapestic lines, of whatsoever number of feet, the rest is not only admissible, it is demanded—demanded even more imperiously than it was in the time of Langland (who used it so admirably), because our anapaests have now lost the smoothing effect of alliterative bars. A single rest—which may be defined to be the cutting off of a syllable and interposing an additional quantity of time to take the place of that syllable—will often save an entire stanza from passing into doggerel. Wordsworth and Keats had not the slightest conception of the "rest": hence the anapaests of those two great masters of the iambic line are always doggerel. On the other hand, Coleridge, in 'The Knight's Tomb,' shows his mastery over the "rest" in dactylic and anapaestic movements. Of course in art habit becomes second nature, and after much practice in verse-writing this manipulating of a language in which, since it abandoned its natural alliterative scansion, there is much of the spirit of poetry and but little of the spirit of metre, becomes at last more instinctive than ratiocinative, and is exercised in that half-conscious and rapid evolution of the mental processes which the pianist or the harpist exhibits when at his instrument. But while in English poetry the poet, as Ben Jonson said, has to be made as well as born, this was scarcely so in Greek poetry, though Pindar's self-conscious attention to sibilants shows, to be sure, how important in poetry was considered every artistic aid.

Locke. By A. C. Fraser. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS is one more of those "doublets" which we owe to the somewhat reckless energy of enterprising publishers, each bent on having a "series" or half a dozen such of his own. An account of Locke's life and work on a scale identical with that of the present volume was put out some years ago by a writer in every way fitted for such a task. Mr. Fowler, formerly Professor of Logic at Oxford, now President of Corpus, while borrowing with unusual freedom from the same source as the present author—we, of course, refer to the standard biography of Mr. Fox Bourne—showed greater skill in the art of narration than the veteran Scotch professor, while his long and intimate acquaintance with Oxford localities, methods, and traditions gave him, for an important part of his task, a considerable advantage. So much for the biographical sections of the two works, in which, despite the claims of both authors to have conducted independent research, we see very little substantial difference, but with a decided advantage to the earlier work in ease of style, continuity of flow (unbroken by the frequent moralizings of Prof. Fraser), and fuller acquaintance with the environment of Locke. Coming to the philosophic section, we notice, to begin with, that it fills a much larger space in Mr. Fraser's book than in his predecessor's. So far, good. We cannot seriously think that philosophy or any higher form of culture is promoted by informing people of the tale, amusing as it is, that the Earl of Shaftesbury dispatched Locke to Belvoir Castle to find his son a wife, just as the patriarch Abraham had once entrusted to an old and confidential servant a similar mission, to use the comparison somewhat scoffingly made by the progeny of the marriage thus negotiated, the Shaftesbury of the 'Characteristics.' Locke as the discreet notary, the civil or servile domestic diplomatist, is hardly exercising a function calculated to enlighten us on the mode of thought that was ultimately elaborated in the 'Essay concerning the Human Understanding.' Sooner than expect light to be thrown on, or interest imported to, philosophy by this gossip, we would have all references to date, place, and personality expunged, and each system explained, in Hegelian fashion, by its place in the dialectic evolution of thought. On the whole, then, we decidedly approve Mr. Fraser's more strenuous attempt to explain Locke's real work in the world—work which Mr. Fowler lightly treats with a gay superficiality that must have been highly agreeable to the less laborious reader. We should be glad, then, if we could, to use a favourite phrase of his own, "report" Mr. Fraser's complete and unqualified success in this field. But this is more than we can honestly do.

Mr. Fraser, in his very proper and reasonable attempt to apprehend Locke's general spirit and temper, speaks of the 'Essay' as containing the philosophy which is presupposed in the practical writings. But this seems somewhat forced. The tracts on toleration and government seem dictated far more by a purely practical utilitarian spirit than by any theory of the limits of human knowledge or the modes of attain-

ing it. Locke pleads for toleration partly as the genuine fruit of Christianity, at least of simple and primitive Christianity, partly on the ground of the almost entire separation between religious and secular interests. Putting out of consideration certain moral rules, which are primarily needed for "civil" existence, but have also been specially upheld by religion—not, however, by one sect of Protestants more than by others—the main business and interest of religion is, Locke thinks, to secure our happiness in a future existence; this, however, in no way touches our ordinary civic life, and therefore the magistrate should leave every man "to go to heaven his own way," as Frederick the Great put it. The problem of government, the powers and relations of ruler and subject, are treated with a similar business-like benevolence. It is absurd to represent Locke's opposition to the comical theories of Filmer or to the rigid juridical view of Hobbes as part of his crusade against "innate ideas." Filmer and Hobbes as little based themselves on "innate ideas" as Locke did; both started, or thought they started, from facts. Locke accepted Hobbes's supposed fact of a social contract, and ridiculed Filmer's belief in a divine investiture of Adam with supremacy over the human race, "with remainder to his heirs in tail male," as the lawyers say. But he allowed neither belief nor disbelief to turn him from the main point, that government existed from the first and at all subsequent time for human happiness only, and could have no legitimacy except what it derived from the consent of the people. Mr. Fraser, by the way, does not notice that Locke rather illogically denied that despotism could be legitimate at all. That the spirit of individualism and liberty is strong in Locke we concede to Mr. Fraser. But this is the common temper showing both in the 'Essay' and in the practical treatises rather than the foundation the former supplies to the latter. Locke is an individualist, and therefore declines to sacrifice man's happiness to any historical or juridical considerations; he is an individualist, and therefore admits no attainable knowledge except what justifies itself in each man's consciousness. But the fact is that we, to whom not only his works but the long train of their consequences are familiar, understand him better than he understood himself.

The famous 'Essay' is rather to be described as anti-theological—of course we do not mean anti-religious. That strife of Calvinist and Remonstrant, which, as Macaulay remarked, Bacon, though it must have deafened him, severely ignored—this strife Locke set himself to show should never have been begun, for it can never be settled by human intellects. We can only discourse through our "ideas," and these ideas, however elaborate and recondit they may seem, especially when cloaked in the mystifying vesture of human speech, must have been wrought from very simple and palpable originals. Such is Locke's fundamental thought. Being essentially negative and limitative, it can only end in negative conclusions; and this is why Locke contributed little, if anything, to the theory of the nature and attainment of positive knowledge, while his negative conclusions are so

sweeping—disallowing as they do scientific no less than theological knowledge—that they have been found embarrassing even by those who in matters transcendental were well disposed to agnosticism. A view similar to this is to be found in Mr. Fraser's volume, and, indeed, no intelligent critic could avoid saying something of the kind about the 'Essay.' But there is a want of vigour and precision in Mr. Fraser's statements, and when he incidentally, and quite unnecessarily, speaks of "divine ideas" that "constitute reality," he shows a tendency to dabble in an idealism that he has, it would seem, no hearty belief in. These defects—indefiniteness of expression and instability of attitude—seem to mar his whole exposition. We would thank him, however, for the reminder of Dugald Stewart's deliciously naïve remark, that the fourth book of the 'Essay' would have been equally intelligible if it had been published separately. What a confession! Three elaborate books precede this, the crown of the work, and contribute nothing to the understanding of it! To Mr. Fraser this seems only "curious": we must be allowed to say that his remark is at this time of day equally "curious." At the end of the chapter on the "innate ideas" controversy he makes a vague reference to the work of Kant, which will hardly prove instructive to the readers he must mainly have in view; he further gives a *via media* of his own to the effect that "innate knowledge and experienced knowledge are not contradictory, but are really two different ways of regarding all knowledge." What this may mean even an experienced reader may be puzzled to discover. But that we may observe some proportion between our criticism and the work criticized we must close here with a word of genuine, if not unqualified praise for the analysis of books ii. and iv. of the 'Essay,' and a recognition of the debt—far greater than can be cancelled by any defects of the present *opuscule*—that all students of philosophy owe to the editor of Berkeley's works.

The Autobiography of an English Gamekeeper (John Wilkins, of Stanstead, Essex). Edited by Arthur H. Byng and Stephen M. Stephens. Illustrated. (Fisher Unwin.)

JOHN WILKINS, of Stanstead, writes a plain, unvarnished tale, which deserves to be read by all lovers of country sport and all admirers of pluck and patience. It is well that such a book should be written, for the information of many people who do not realize the unpretending courage with which gamekeepers meet the chances of a dangerous life, and that without any of the public applause which animates and rewards the soldier, and, on occasions few and far between, his civilian brother, the policeman. Another thing which is noteworthy is the general kindness which for the most part softens the relations between keeper and poacher, except in bad cases of harsh temper on the one side and criminal instincts on the other. These generally seem to flourish among the town gangs, and in cases where there is no previous acquaintance to soften asperities. But we will let our author give his own experiences of a "bloody fray," a rather typical one, though

fortunately the worst in which he was personally involved. It must be premised that he was out with two "mates" to thwart the projects of an ex-keeper, who had turned poacher, and was merrily engaged in night poaching for hares with lurchers and gate-nets. Three men had been secured, the leader among them, when three or four fresh antagonists appeared on the further side of the hedge.

"Well, I stepped back into the field for a run up the hedge, which was from eight to nine feet high. [Wilkins includes the bank, of course.] I called out to Joslin to let go his two men and follow me. This he did, shouting to me valiantly and lustily to 'Go on.' I went pelting up the bank, he close at my heels, and caught a blow on my left temple which knocked me backwards into his arms. He caught me round the waist, and being a very strong man held me over his head with great ease as a shield against the two poachers above, who then used their sticks on my body right and left. Ducky [one of the gang of poachers] bolted, as I thought he would, and on seeing this Joslin threw me down on my face, and next morning you could see the prints of my hands, fingers, and teeth on the ground where I had fallen. Away goes Joslin about twelve or fifteen yards behind Ducky.....When Joslin threw me on the ground, the two poachers kept me there with their knobbed sticks, thump, thump, like two blacksmiths at the anvil."

He struggled to his feet twice, and defended himself with his broken gunstock,

"but at last a heavy blow on the head knocked me into the ditch, insensible.....The men then came back to where I lay groaning in the ditch, and I indistinctly heard one of them say: 'Here's a chap in the ditch, kill the devil, drag him out and settle him.' 'Where is he?' said the other, 'I don't see him.'.....Then I held my breath, as they poked their gate-net stick into the ditch, and I felt it scrape over my legs and punch into my calves. 'I felt him then; bring him out,' said one, and the other forthwith got down into the ditch and began to pull me out. I was too badly battered to care much what they did with me now, and I was perfectly resigned to my fate, when suddenly I heard a shout. 'Stop, Tom, stop, I say; hold hard, let him be: leave him alone, I tell you.' It was Jones who spoke, and he came tearing across the field with a vengeance, to prevent them from killing me. 'I won't have it, Tom,' said he authoritatively, 'I'll fetch you down if you offer to touch him.' Thus he saved my life, or rather he was the instrument.....for I cried in silence to the Lord.....I knew it was no use appealing to them."

During this grim fight the third keeper had had his hands full, guarding his prisoners: Joslin had "bolted." The ex-keeper rescued Wilkins, who had been his friend.

"No doubt Jones thought of my kindness to him when he stopped the poachers from killing me, though he might have thought of it a little sooner."

It is strange, but quite credible, that all the assailants, after doing their various "terms," made friendly calls of inquiry on the keeper.

We gather from many anecdotes that our friend had the tact to use the *suaviter in modo* in all circumstances short of actual conflict, and his pithy advice to his rougher brethren deserves their attention. But this gloomy side of rustic life is by no means the most prominent part of the book, which, on the whole, is redolent of wholesome country air and autumn woods. Curious

and many are the wrinkles as to pheasant and rabbit—astute the observation of all wild creatures of the field. We trust that farmers may perpend his *apologia* for the rabbit: it is quite true that for one rabbit in a wheat field you will find nine upon the meadow; and

"the farmer hunts, so that he should not be too selfish and hard upon the keeper by complaining of the rabbits.....On the contrary, he must help keep a few rabbits to feed the foxes on, for while the vixen is taking an old doe rabbit to her cubs she is not hunting for a hen pheasant on the nest or robbing the farmer's hen-roost."

It is by useful employment, be it noted, that our friend secures the morals both of bird and beast. His hints on pheasant-feeding are imbued with this spirit. Some of the best portions of his book are concerned with the training of dogs, and he is emphatic in his caution to the educator of the puppy, "Leave the whip at home." On the whole, the sagacious and simple narrative of sixty years' experience leaves one with an excellent impression of the wisdom, kindness, and honesty of a typical "keeper."

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Westover's Ward. By Algernon Ridgeway. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

Jim Peterkin's Daughter: an Antipodean Novel. By W. B. Churchward. 3 vols. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

Mount Desolation. By W. Carlton Dawe. (Cassell & Co.)

Timothy's Quest. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. (Gay & Bird.)

In Part to Blame. By Haine Whyte. (Bristol, Arrowsmith; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

Moumoute. Par J. Ricard. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

La Bocca del Lupo. Di Remigio Zena. (Milan, Trèves.)

MEADE WESTOVER is one of two heroes in Mr. Ridgeway's story. A couple of Virginians, travelling in Colorado, are thrown in with the runaway girl-wife of a half-breed Mexican. Westover takes a tender interest in her, and it is only in this sense that the beautiful Angela becomes his "ward," and afterwards his wife. The story is romantic and pathetic, racy of the American soil, bristling with Far-West dialect, and a good sample of a sufficiently familiar type of Transatlantic fiction. It is if anything too ambitiously written, and so much of the fine writing is put into Westover's mouth that this quixotic youth is in danger of being set down as a prig. Mr. Ridgeway's cleverness is not to be gainsaid, but it will be apt to pall on such as do not thoroughly appreciate it. Angela is described as a lovely blue-eyed, golden-haired animal, rather inane than vicious; "her faculties were clogged with the detritus caused by the sluggish mental activities of her ancestors." Perhaps she was more of the vegetable than the animal, and "if beef breeds the passions, beans and potatoes breed unintelligent persistence." 'Westover's Ward' contains any amount of philosophy in the same style. For the benefit of the unphilosophical, it also contains incident, excitement, and brightness.

Mr. Churchward's story of a Maori half-bred girl and her Maori mother, with its background of a racial war in New Zealand, and its characters borrowed from a British regiment at the antipodes, is full of the possibilities of good situations. It is written somewhat pragmatically, without pretence at style, and is one of a fairly large class of novels which require the assistance of imagination in the reader to make them thoroughly interesting. Mr. Churchward introduces a great deal of military detail, and more or less faithful pictures of Maori life and character. His half-Maori heroine, Jemima, is more natural than his mad deserter, Captain Fraser; and perhaps the Maori mother is more natural than her daughter. When Mrs. Peterkin relapses into plain Matu-huere her actions are human enough, after her savage kind, and unquestionably exciting. New Zealand has not been overdone in recent fiction, and the setting of Mr. Churchward's story has an element of decided freshness.

'Mount Desolation' is a readable romance. The scenes and scenery are characteristically Australian, and the descriptive powers of the author merit praise, while the characters are fairly well drawn. Of course we have the inevitable bushranger, with whom readers can sympathize, inasmuch as he "stuck up" a bank from praiseworthy motives—his first and only exploit on the road. If Mr. Dawe writes again we should advise him to use plain and less sensational figures of speech. Some of them are attempts at the sublime, between which and the ridiculous the proximity is proverbial. As this is not his first effort at authorship it is surprising that he has not avoided this very obvious fault.

'Timothy's Quest' is a pretty little story, which, without being in the least "goody," will probably, owing to its extreme simplicity, be accepted as a "Sunday book" where there is a demand for such commodities. Timothy is a nice little boy, a shadowy representative of the David Copperfield genus. His devotion to the baby, "Lady Gay," another foundling like himself; his running away with her from Minerva Court, for fear they should be separated and sent to different "Homes"; and the subsequent good fortune of the forlorn pair, are very prettily told. The Yankee dialect of the principal actors is a decided stumbling-block in the way of the average English reader, and Timothy's personal history is left in a very unfinished state; but, excepting for these two drawbacks, the little book is likely to be read with satisfaction on both sides of the Atlantic.

'In Part to Blame' is a frank sensation-story of an old-fashioned kind, in three parts and with a profusion of mottoes and poetical quotations, with an arch-villain whom the author defines as a bold bad man, with a "wife and no wife" and a fugitive bridegroom, with a murder, a detection, a false scent, and deathbed revelations. It is passable reading for the lovers of sensation, but does not vary much from the manner and methods of many previous stories on similar lines.

There are two or three novelists in France who come very near to greatness without ever having reached it. M. Ricard is one of them. Even now it is still possible that he may one day content us; but he certainly

has not done so up to the present time. 'Moumoute' is a most able, but confused picture of a thoroughly French world.

'La Bocca del Lupo' is the first novel of the Marchese Gaspare Invrea, who writes under the pseudonym of Remigio Zena, and who has made himself noted in the political world by his deeds at Massaua. The title prepares us for a string of miseries, and certainly miseries are strung pretty closely in the pages of the book, which relates the sad history of the lives of various lower middle-class families in the Pieve Greca, a district of Genoa of which the name alone is imaginary. The novel is written in a manner that might easily lead the reader to suppose that one of the dwellers in the *Rione* tells the tale. The language is rough and sometimes even low, the style trite and coarse, only now and again, when speaking of the one agreeable character in the book, a change appears, and the effect is as pleasant as a breath of fresh air in a close room. Still perhaps this very defect, which seems intentional, renders the book vivid: the reader sees the ugly faces, the shabby, dirty dresses, hears the harsh, loud voices and the bad language, feels the hustling and jostling of the rough crowd, pushing and trampling on everything and everybody that stands between them and their miserable bit of bread, their fine dresses for the *festa*. Want brings many low, and in the Pieve Greca want goes hand in hand with laziness. The few charities are not carefully distributed; the greater the hypocrite the surer the help. The whole picture is most depressing. It would perchance appeal more to our sympathies were it a little less repelling, if the author had not been so careful to keep himself at the level of his *dramatis persone*, a fact he has certainly accomplished in a most masterly manner, so that even the humour which now and again enlivens his pages is of a vulgar kind, and does not call forth our best laughter. It is a book modelled on Zola, like too much of current Italian fiction.

GENEALOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Chetwynds of Ingestre. By H. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton. (Longmans.)—The author of this book produced some years ago a history of the Stapleton family, which we reviewed at the time, and to which the present work offers a close resemblance. Both families are of unusual antiquity, though neither of them can be said to have risen to eminence or to have supplied the necessary material for a history of general interest. In some cases there are family papers, correspondence, or household accounts which illustrate the social life of the past, even where the family history is of an uneventful character; but the Chetwynds, we learn, "have no letters or papers, and very few wills of an early date." At the same time a race which has flourished, in an unbroken male line, from the year 1180, and which, even when it first comes into notice, is a typical knightly house, undoubtedly deserves the honour of a chronicler, and has found it, appropriately enough, in one of its own sons. The author enjoyed in the present instance the advantage of finding ready to his hand not merely the bulk of his facts, but the most difficult portion of his narrative. Mr. Eytton, as he says, had "probably collected nearly all that is to be known of the Shropshire family," while for the later period Walter Chetwynd, the seventeenth century antiquary, had put together all the evidence he could find bearing on the history of the

family. The valuable publications of the Salt Archaeological Society, together with the Salt collection in the Stafford Library, have been carefully consulted, and the rapidly accumulating sources of information in the reports of the Historical MSS. Commission duly employed. If Mr. Foster's great work on the Oxford matriculation register has been made use of, the fact should have been noted. From the Adam de Chetwynd who was lord of Chetwynd in Shropshire (1180) to the present day the family pedigree is well established, and the holder of the baronetcy may be the actual heir-male of this ancient house, though the extinction of elder lines is not proved to our satisfaction. The Viscounts Chetwynd are a younger branch which parted from the parent stem in the days of Henry VIII. Chetwynd itself left the family about the middle of the fourteenth century with an heiress, but their acquisition of Ingestre by a cadet through marriage in the days of Henry III. saved the name from that extinction which came to so many families. Ingestre in turn passed away with an heiress to the Talbotts in 1767. Among the Chetwynds who served their country may be noted Sir Philip, who, according to the author, was "created Viscount Tartas in Gascony." We should like to know more of this creation, especially as the alleged grantee is afterwards styled a knight merely, and mayor of Bayonne. Great industry has been shown by the author in collecting his materials, but he is wanting, as before, in critical exactness. His preface opens with an allusion to "the Princess Godiva, widow of Leofric, King of Mercia"; and he makes the first Chetwynd marry a daughter of "John Lord Lovel of Tichmarsh and Minster Lovel," an obvious anachronism, for which Lodge's 'Irish Peerage' is the authority. His book, however, is most creditable to an amateur historian, and has many interesting illustrations from his own sketches. It has also the merit of possessing a copious index.

London-Dutch Church: Certificates of Membership, &c. Edited by J. H. Hessels. (Nutt.)—The records of the Dutch and Flemish refugees who formed so important an accession to our commercial classes in the sixteenth century have received considerable attention of late years. In this handsome volume Mr. Hessels has edited for the consistory of the old Austin Friars' Church their register of attestations, or certificates of membership, confessions of guilt, publication of banns, betrothals, marriages, and so forth, representing a welcome discovery of further documents connected with the congregation. We are glad to learn that this volume by no means exhausts these documents, and that others will be published in due course. The labour of deciphering these records and editing them with the scholarly care that distinguishes the book throughout has been, we can well believe, extreme, and Mr. Hessels has taken, as he says, "almost excessive pains." The peculiarity of the evidence supplied by these certificates of membership consists in the fact of its bearing on the scattered churches of the Dutch reformers not only in England, but throughout Europe. This alone would require an editor with wide knowledge of his subject; but the difficulty is complicated by the names of the ministers, which even when deciphered can only be identified by elaborate research. The task, however, has been accomplished with considerable success, and the book consequently represents a substantial addition to our knowledge of the personnel of the reformed churches. As is well pointed out, the value of these certificates of membership is illustrated by the very first, which in its mention of "the Brethren at Kouentri" (1570) is probably the only record of a congregation at Coventry. The certificate is in favour of "Jacobus de Kueninck," coming from Geneva, whom they had selected for their minister. The character of the certificates is itself of interest,

and their
by the f
thought
mony to
Church,
life," ev
had "fa
"set"
the caus
that the
The com
begin in
morality
keeping
service,
of the
marriage
soldier,
offences
uncerta
in the
matrim
attempt
suade th
in quar
of inde
of patic
student
lists of
accordi
Dutch,
jostle o
of infor
ences t
three p
to the
elders
in who
criticis
ences,
depend
as "Fa
really
so con
few ca
Leyl
Whiter
J. P.
Recor
Among
of pro
in ste
introd
on the
with a
regist
1653;
at Ch
the ar
rangin
advan
what
tation
the a
that t
name
a very
of th
carrie
a sur
rather
wealth
are, a
mcted
Mr. I
tion,
appea
name
prises
frequ
issue
led to
tricts
these
publi
so to

and their importance to their bearers is shown by the fact that one Cornelis Dregghe in 1599 thought it worth his while to obtain this testimony to his being "a devout member of the Church, of orthodox belief, and honest edifying life," even though saddled with the rider that he had "failed to satisfy his creditors," and thus "set a bad example in our community and been the cause of scandal." One would have imagined that the praise was scarcely worth the blame. The confessions of guilt at the end of the volume begin in 1568, and are exceedingly curious. Immorality, "persistent and frequent drunkenness," keeping open a bookseller's shop during Divine service, a weakness for "the abominable errors of the Anabaptists," relapses into Popery, marriage by a "mass-priest," escorting, as a soldier, a Popish procession, are among the offences enumerated, while the difficulty and uncertainty of communication at the time led, in the case of separated couples, to doubtful matrimonial status. There are traces also of attempts on the part of the Consistory to dissuade the brethren from appealing to magistrates in quarrels among themselves. Fifty-six pages of index, mostly tricolour, are a monument of patient labour. Specially interesting to the student will be the first portion—namely, the lists of churches and communities arranged according to nationalities or denominations. Dutch, English, French, and German churches jostle one another in these pages, and the mass of information to be extracted from these references to them is very great. The remaining three portions of the index refer respectively to the places mentioned, to the ministers and elders issuing the certificates, and to the persons in whose favour they were issued. The only criticism we venture to offer is that cross-references, on which the value of an index so greatly depends, might sometimes have been introduced, as "Cunningham" for "Kunningen" and "Farington" for "Pharington." But it is really ungracious to offer any criticism of work so conscientious, and likely, we fear, to find few capable of appreciating its merits.

Leyland Register, 1653 to 1710. By W. S. White.—*Wills at Chester, 1721 to 1740.* By J. P. Earwaker. (Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society.)—We wish that there were among us more county record societies capable of producing such excellent publications as these in steady succession. Mr. White, in a brief introduction, presents us with the leading facts on the church and parish of Leyland, together with a list of its vicars from 1220 to 1891. The registers, unfortunately, only commence in 1653; but reference to the bishop's transcripts at Chester has enabled the editor to add the annual transcript for seven earlier years, ranging from 1622 to 1641. Mr. White, to the advantage of his readers, has fallen a victim to what has been termed the deadly snare of annotation, and his careful notes will doubtless obtain the appreciation they deserve. His warning that the bearer of some well-known county surname might not have been "related, except in a very remote degree, to the family in possession of the lordship," should, however, have been carried further; for in Lancashire, as elsewhere, a surname was often derived from local origin rather than from descent in blood. The Commonwealth entries with which the registers begin are, as usual, of interest from their peculiar character.—In the 'Inventory of Wills at Chester' Mr. Earwaker continues his remarkable collection, the five volumes that have previously appeared comprising the dates and testators' names of some 90,000 wills. We are not surprised to learn that his volumes are the most frequently consulted of any that have been issued by the society, nor that their success has led to similar work being initiated in other districts. One of the advantages appertaining to these county record societies is that their various publications help to illustrate one another, and so to render the work of identification and anno-

tation easier and more trustworthy as each fresh volume appears.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Stories of the Saints for Children.—The Black-Letter Saints. By Mrs. Molesworth. (Longmans & Co.)

For Lust of Gold. By Aaron Watson. (Scott.)

The Wonders of the Secret Cavern. By S. J. Adair Fitz-Gerald. (Sutton, Drowley & Co.)

Tiddledywick Tales. By John Kendrick Bangs. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)

In the Fire, and other Fancies. By Effie Johnson. (Mathews & Lane.)

Falconer of Falconhurst. By Evelyn Everett Green. (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)

A Pair of Pickles. (Same author and publishers.)

The Squire's Nieces. By E. M. and A. Huntingdon. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THESE are juvenile books without number dealing with the stories of the Bible or the elements of English history, but a good book for children on the origins of the Christian Church or the lives of early Christian heroes is still a want, which Mrs. Molesworth, who has won the hearts of many children by her delightful tales of fiction, makes a praiseworthy attempt to supply. The selection of lives—the black-letter saints of the Prayer Book—is unfortunate, for it is based on no intelligible grounds, historical or theological. Mrs. Molesworth herself confesses that some "marvellously interesting historical accounts, unconfused by legend or exaggeration," are thereby omitted; while of more than one black-letter saint it has vaguely to be recorded that it is hard to find a saint "more generally revered or one of whom so little is known." These saints have been thus revered of old on account of miracles supposed to have been wrought, or graces obtained, through their intercession. If Mrs. Molesworth does not propose these saints as objects of religious cultus, why pretend to tell the story of persons of whom there is no story to tell? We are told that the representation of St. George slaying the dragon gave rise to curious stories to explain it, but that "the real meaning of it is an allegory." There is no ground for such a suggestion, and there is little historical ground for the narrative which Mrs. Molesworth substitutes for the well-known legend, which is worthy of the 'Arabian Nights.' The Roman Breviary itself is more prudently silent. Mrs. Molesworth's whole treatment of the miraculous and legendary elements is hesitating, and therefore unsuited for children, though it is needless to say that where she has a story worth telling she tells it well.

'For Lust of Gold' is, though not so called on the title-page, and lacking a preface, in fact a book for boys. It is a romance which may be read by grown-up people, but is chiefly intended, we imagine, for boys and girls of any age. Mr. Aaron Watson lays his scene in the England of Sir Walter Raleigh and in Central America, and sends his heroes to fight the Spaniards and to seek for the Golden City—the El Dorado which figures so largely in the travels and the romance of the latter part of the sixteenth century and beginning of the seventeenth. The book is a thoroughly healthy and a perfectly pleasant one, and has that sort of interest which often attracts the young, although grown-up people with much to do may not always be able to see its charm.

Children nowadays are very critical, and a nonsense story, if it is to be popular, must be really good. 'The Wonders of the Secret Cavern' contains many morals, but we think that it is chiefly meant to amuse. Here is the comic song of the Boggledoggle:—

Peddlypinchyaquins winching on the Bray,
Met Wirtlewumpseywams flinking by the Spay,
Gauching Gribble brought as he was Koberwhly,
Shagger splank cam plois! Shafferstant seeply!
Shafferstant! Shafferstant! Murgle diggle shoggle,
Krinkieguy? Sigglegly! pleachy Boggledoggle!

Is this funny?

'Tiddledywick Tales,' which evidently hail from the other side of the Atlantic, cannot boast of such marvellous comic songs, though there are points about the 'Lay of the Black Tiddledywick' which we refrain from quoting. But the conversations are mostly carried on in broken English, the effect of which is curious and not pleasing.

'In the Fire, and other Fancies,' is of a higher order, and has, indeed, nothing in common with 'The Wonders of the Secret Cavern' and 'Tiddledywick Tales' except that they are all fairy tales, of a kind. Miss Johnson's little volume is full of graceful imaginings and pretty fancies; it possesses, moreover, a marvellous frontispiece by Mr. Walter Crane.

It is always a pleasure to come across a book by Miss Evelyn Everett Green. 'A Pair of Pickles' and 'Falconer of Falconhurst' are both excellent reading. The former chronicles the doings of two charming little scaramouches. The latter, which has already appeared in serial form, is really a novel, and deals with love, and despair, and treasure trove.

We learn from the title-page that 'The Squire's Nieces' is not the author's first attempt at fiction. It is a dull account of the trivial sayings and doings of some young folks during a summer holiday. There is no harm in it, certainly, but it might just as well not have been written.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Life of Francis Duncan, by the Rev. H. B. Blogg (Kegan Paul & Co.), is a specimen of the brief biography dear to Dean Burgon. Even so, the 160 little pages might well have been curtailed by the omission of a somewhat rapid lecture on the text "Is life worth living?" and of numerous extracts from Hansard. As a whole the record is rather tame, for though the author has doubtless done his best with the materials at his disposal, Col. Duncan hardly shone as a letter-writer. He served his country with distinction in various quarters of the globe, but his military experiences were commonplace, except when he was dispatched to Assouan at the time of the Nile expedition. There he was successful in assisting some 2,600 refugees from Khartoum, who had been sent down the river and across the desert by Gordon, to reach their homes. Again, the parliamentary career of the member for the Holborn division of Finsbury, though full of promise, was early cut short by death; while, of his other undertakings, the Oxford Military College has scarcely fulfilled its decidedly ambitious programme, and the St. John Ambulance Association, admirable institution though it is, by no means lends itself to picturesque description. Still one lays down this small book with the feeling that Francis Duncan was a fine fellow, inspired with enterprise and public spirit, whose only fault was an unwise though magnanimous hunger for work and reputation, which eventually wore down his strength. The Bishop of Chester's preface is well intentioned, but lacking in the personal reminiscences that might have been expected from a friend of twenty years' standing.

In *The Making of Italy* (Kegan Paul & Co.) the O'Clery adopts the Roman Catholic point of view, and makes the maintenance of the temporal power the chief question in the series of events which led to the formation of the present kingdom of Italy. This, we think, is a mistaken idea; still the O'Clery's book is worth reading, if only because it is written throughout from the point of view of one hostile to the unification of Italy, while most of the historians whose books are of easy access are of the opposite way of thinking. The O'Clery's tone is moderate, although he makes no secret of his sympathies, and points out with glee such facts as that the victory of Solferino was entirely won by the French, the Italians, although having double his numbers,

making no impression on Benedek's position, and that when they were beaten at Custoza they were some 140,000 men against 60,000 Austrians. Some of his spelling of proper names is unusual. For instance, General de Ladmirault figures as "de l'Admirault," and Lamoricière is always "La Moricière."

We have received the first volume of the new German translation of Prof. Max Müller's *Science of Language*. The last edition of his 'Lectures on the Science of Language,' the fifteenth, is almost a new work. The form of lectures has been given up, and many additions have been made to bring the work up to the present level of philological knowledge. The German publisher, M. Engelmann, of Leipzig, has therefore suppressed the old translation by Prof. Böttger, and Dr. R. Fick and Dr. Wischmann have made a completely new, and certainly much improved, German version, published under the title of 'Die Wissenschaft der Sprache.'

In the fifth volume of the new series of the *Records of the Past* (Bagster), edited by Prof. Sayce, Mr. Tomkins discourses on the identification of places in Syria and Palestine conquered by Thothmes III.; the editor gives a number of tentative versions of the letters of the governor of Jerusalem to the King of Egypt, and yet another rendering of the oft-translated cylinder-text of Cyrus; Prof. Maspero contributes a translation of the important stele of Smendes, the founder of the twenty-first dynasty, from Tanis; and M. Virey puts forth a new version of the text on a stele found at Kuban, which relates to the gold mines of Akita, in Nubia. The contribution which should be of most interest to scholars is that by the editor on the tablets sent from Jerusalem to Egypt in the sixteenth century B.C.; but if the text is correctly rendered in English, we fear that many people will be much disappointed at the unimportant nature of their contents.

EVERY popular writer falls, sooner or later, a victim to the compiler of extracts. Indeed, he or she can hardly be said to have attained a sure position till this has happened. The works of few authors of the day are better suited for such picking and choosing than those of Mrs. Lynn Linton. She is eminently a sayer of clever things, possessing power of epigram and a clear apprehension of what it is that she desires to express. *Freeshooting* (Chatto & Windus), therefore, is considerably above the average of compilations of the kind, and gives a good idea of a writer of unusual powers.

A NEW edition, in one volume, of *Urith*, by Mr. Baring-Gould, has reached us from Messrs. Methuen; also one of *A Modern Ulysses*, by Mr. Joseph Hatton, from Messrs. Hutchinson & Co.; while Messrs. Griffith & Farran have reprinted in similar fashion *A Harvest of Weeds*, by Clara Lemore.—Four more volumes of the cheap reissue of the "Golden Treasury Series" have reached us from Messrs. Macmillan: *A Book of Worthies*, by Miss Yonge; Messrs. Davies and Vaughan's well-known version of the *Republic of Plato*; Mr. Palgrave's pretty edition of *Keats's Poems*; and Mr. Green's pleasant selections from the *Essays of Joseph Addison*.—A cheap edition has also come to hand of Mr. Henley's popular *Lyra Heroica* (Nutt).—The eighth volume of the *Bijou Byron* (Griffith & Farran) contains 'Marino Faliero' and 'Sardanapalus.'

We have received the Reports of the Free Libraries at Birmingham, Bootle, Brighton, Ealing, Leicester, Liverpool, London (St. Martin-in-the-Fields), Preston, Streatham, and Wigan. Wigan nearly got into an action for libel. Leicester is valiantly engaged in plastering advertisements over the sporting intelligence in the newspapers in the reading-room. St. Martin-in-the-Fields and Streatham have made a prosperous start. The other reports indicate steady progress.

WE have on our table *Ireland and St. Patrick*, by W. B. Morris (Burns & Oates).—*The Great French Writers: Madame de Sévigné*, by Gaston Boissier, translated by M. B. Anderson (Chicago, McClurg & Co.).—*The New World and the New Book*, by T. W. Higginson (Boston, U.S., Lee & Shepard).—*Easy Greek Passages for Unseen Translation*, by A. M. M. Stedman (Methuen & Co.).—*A Primary French Translation Book*, by W. S. Lyon and G. de H. Larpent (Percival & Co.).—*Pitt Press Series: Livy, Book IX.*, with Introduction and Notes by H. M. Stephenson (Cambridge, University Press).—*Clarendon Press Series: The Crito of Plato*, with Introduction and Notes by St. George Stock, Part I. (Oxford, Clarendon Press).—*A Treatise on the Geometry of the Circle*, by W. J. McClelland (Macmillan & Co.).—*Practical Arithmetical Exercises for Senior Pupils, with Answers* (Blackwood & Sons).—*The Practical Engineer's Pocket-Book of Tables, Formulae, Rules, and Data*, by D. Kinnear Clark (Crosby Lockwood & Son).—*Pris*, by the Author of 'Miss Toosey's Mission' (Innes & Co.).—*Pamela's Bequest: a Story*, by Mrs. H. Sandford (Innes & Co.).—*Told in the Common Room* (Skeffington & Son).—*Unto Death*, by "Fleur de Lys" (A. W. Hall).—*Tales from the Russian*, by Pushkin, Gregorovitch, and Lermontoff (Railway and General Automatic Library).—*The Ghost Mystery at Knotty Ash, Liverpool! or, the Mysterious Midnight Funeral*, by S. Tomkyns, jun. (Tarstow, Denver & Co.).—*The Professor, and other Poems*, by the Author of 'Moods' (Kegan Paul & Co.).—*The Epigram Club Collection* (Banks & Son).—*Daisy Dimple: a Poem*, by an Undergrad. (Cambridge, Spalding).—*Ashes and Incense: Poems*, by Waitman Barbe (Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.).—*A Primer on Browning*, by F. Mary Wilson (Macmillan & Co.).—*Practical Play-Writing and the Cost of Production*, by A. C. Calmour (Bristol, Arrowsmith).—*Things to Come: being Essays towards a Fuller Apprehension of the Christian Idea* (Stock).—*The Combat with Suffering*, by Major Gambier Parry (Murray). Also the following New Editions: *Moffatt's Civil Service Examples in Arithmetic*, by J. Hall and E. J. Henchie (Moffatt & Paige).—*Elementary Inorganic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical*, by A. H. Sexton (Blackie & Son).—*The Impeachment of the House of Brunswick*, by Charles Bradlaugh (A. & H. Bradlaugh - Bonner).—*Handbook to the Geology of Derbyshire*, by the Rev. J. M. Mello (Benrose & Sons).—*Principles of Agriculture*, edited by R. P. Wright (Blackie & Son).—*Twixt Old Times and New*, by Baron de Malortie (Ward & Downey).—*Among the Zulus: the Adventures of Hans Sterk*, by Lieut.-Col. A. W. Drayson (Griffith & Farran).—*A Short History of German Literature*, by J. K. Hosmer (Sampson Low).—*Practical and Conversational Lessons in Spanish*, by J. W. Ralls (Philip & Son).—*The Fall of Man, and other Sermons*, by Archdeacon Farrar (Macmillan & Co.).—*Forreston*, by Newton Tempest (Digby & Long).—*The Joyous Gard*, by Ælian Prince (E. W. Allen).—*Louki Laras*, by D. Bikélas, translated by the Marquis de Queux de Saint-Hilaire (Paris, Firmin-Didot & Co.).—*The Riviera*, by the Rev. Hugh Macmillan (Virtue & Co.).—*The Campaign of Fredericksburgh, November-December, 1862*, by Brevet Major G. F. R. Henderson (Gale & Polden).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Briggs's (C. A.) The Bible, the Church, and the Reason, 6/6
Cheyne's (Rev. T. K.) Aids to the Devout Study of Criticism, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Death's (J.) The 119th Psalm, some of its Hidden Treasure, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Fraser's (Rev. D.) Sound Doctrine, 2/ cl.
Fripp's (E. L.) Composition of the Book of Genesis, 4/ cl.
Lindsay's (J.) The Progressiveness of Modern Christian Thought, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Russell's (Dowager Countess) Family Worship, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Sharpe's (J.) Psalm 110, Three Lectures, with Notes, 2/6 cl.
Wendt's (H. H.) The Teaching of Jesus, trans. by Rev. J. Wilson, Vol. 1, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Law.

- Thomas's (F. W.) The Mutual Influence of Muhammadans and Hindus in Law, 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Fine Art.

- Sandby (Thomas and Paul), R.A.s, some Account of their Lives and Work, by W. Sandby, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Wilcocks's (H. C.) The Practical Handbook of Drawing, 3/6

Poetry and the Drama.

- Finch's (C.) The Vision of a Beginner, and other Poems, 3/6
Marvell's (Andrew) Poems and Satires, edited by G. A. Aitken, 2 vols. 5/ each, net.
Smith's (H. J.) Dramatic Works and Minor Poems, 2 vols. 8vo. 12/ cl.

History and Biography.

- Duffy's (Sir C. G.) Conversations with Carlyle, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Hughes's (Rev. T.) Loyola and the Educational Systems of the Jesuits, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl. (Great Educators.)
Keene (Charles Samuel), Life and Letters of, by G. S. Layard, roy. 8vo. 24/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

- Gilmour's (Rev. J.) Among the Mongols, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Philology.

- Maistre's (X. de) La jeune Sibérienne, a Juxta-linear Translation with Notes by F. E. Darque, 8vo. 2/

Science.

- Brooksmith's (J. and E. J.) Key to Arithmetic for Beginners, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Horobin's (J. C.) Theoretical Mechanics, Division 1, 2/6 cl.
Luff's (A. P.) A Manual of Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, 12mo. 7/6 cl.
Stevenson (W. E.) and Jones's (H. L.) Medical Electricity, cr. 8vo. 9/ cl.

General Literature.

- Besant's (W.) Verberna Camellia Stephanotis, &c., 2/6 cl.
Birrell's (A.) Res Judicata, Papers and Essays, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Black's (W.) The Magic Ink, and other Tales, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Church's (Rev. A. J.) Pictures from Roman Life and Story, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Coke's (Mrs. T.) The Gentlewoman at Home, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Collins's (M.) Who is the Heir? 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Forrester's (Mrs.) Of the World, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Gale's (N. E.) A Country Muse, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Gould's (S. Baring) Urith, a Tale of Dartmoor, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Harte's (B.) A First Family of Tassajara, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
John Remington, Martyr, by Pansy, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Macquoid's (K. S.) Beside the River, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Maginnis's (A. J.) The Atlantic Ferry, its Ships, Men, and Working, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Meredith's (G.) The Tragic Comedians, cheaper edition, 3/6
Merrick's (L.) The Man who was Good, a Novel, 2 vols. 21/ cl.
New Creed (A.) Human and Human, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Niven's (R.) The British Angler's Lexicon, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Olmet's (G.) A Weird Gift, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Parkin's (G. R.) Imperial Federation, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Pryce's (R.) The Quiet Mrs. Fleming, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Savage's (H. H.) The Little Lady of Lagunitas, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Sloan's (J. McG.) Quintin Doornis, a Study in Human Nature, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Baentsch (B.): Das Bundesbuch, Ex. XX. 22-XXIII. 33, 2m. 80.
Copin-Albanicelli (P.): La Franc-Maçonnerie et la Question religieuse, 3fr. 50.

Fine Art.

- Geoffroy (S.): Répertoire des Sceaux des Villes Françaises, 4fr.
Rochet (C.): La Figure humaine, 2fr. 50.

Drama.

- Weiss (J. J.): Autour de la Comédie Française, 3fr. 50.

Philosophy.

- Fischer (K.): Philosophische Schriften, Vols. 2 and 3, 5m. 40.

History and Biography.

- Brogie (Due de) La Paix d'Aix-la-Chapelle, 7fr. 50.
Maury (F.): La Vie et les Œuvres de Bernardin de Saint Pierre, 7fr. 50.
Spuller (E.): Lamennais, 3fr. 50.
Thoumas (Gl.): Les grands Cavaliers du premier Empire, 7fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

- Burdeau (A.): L'Algérie en 1891, 3fr. 50.
Mismar (C.): Souvenirs du Monde Musulman, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

- Brutus: Texte Latin avec Commentaire par J. Martha, 6fr.
Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Vol. 2, Suppl. 1, 54m.
Livre VII. de l'Atharva-Veda, traduit par V. Henry, 6fr.
Muller (H. C.): Historische Grammatik der hellenischen Sprache, Vol. 2, 4m.
Strassmaier (J. N.): Babylonische Texte, Vols. 6 B and 10, 24m.

Science.

- Atlas der pathologischen Histologie d. Nervensystems, red. v. P. Bloor, Part 1, 14m.
Hertwig (R.): Lehrbuch der Zoologie, 10m.
Vigreux (L.): Les Appareils de Détente des Machines à Vapeur, 6fr.

General Literature.

- Chennévères (De): Cœurs vivants, 3fr. 50.
Joly (H.): Le Socialisme chrétien, 3fr. 50.
Liegeard (S.): Rêves et Combats, 3fr. 50.
Tany (P.): La Fin du Bonheur, 3fr. 50.
Tineau (L. de): Mon Oncle Alcide, 3fr. 50.

A JOURNAL OF VICTOR HUGO.

47, Great Russell Street, W.C.

THE writer of the 'Journal de l'Exil' is now placed beyond a reasonable doubt. M. Octave Uzanne spent nearly two days going over the MS., and he recognized the writing as that of the late François Hugo, the son of the poet. There is also internal evidence of this, as in

N° 3371
many of
scribed
"mon
tions ar
self. M
ing arti
he does
calls "c
add the
Hugo's
May 27
Uzanne
cois Hu
story, i
of two
letters
of mis
paper
poet's

JOH
East I
import
interes
bered
been c
Arctic
judged
Nation
out of
In t
that I
minut
1st, 10
home
omits
name
in the
with
it is
allude
charg
not re
Davis
(her
away
On t
home
and i
tione
Purc
Ag
Davis
Comp
Mich
that
royal
(whic
the J
place
To
Swan
cepti
with
was
that
of the
was
"Vo
ridg
wher
Lim
1619
Jam
been
of S
min
was
of t
the
pilo
The
and
"Ca
XUM

many of the conversations Victor Hugo is described as "mon père" and Charles Hugo as "mon frère." The numerous notes and corrections are in the handwriting of Victor Hugo himself. M. Octave Uzanne has written an interesting article in his magazine *L'Art et l'Idée*, and he does not undervalue the discovery of what he calls "the table-talk of Victor Hugo." I may add that M. Auguste Vacquerie, one of Victor Hugo's executors, writing in *Le Gaulois*, May 27th, is of the same opinion as M. Octave Uzanne—that the journal was written by François Hugo; and he also corroborates the strange story, as told by my late son, that this journal of two thousand pages, with nearly one thousand letters addressed to the poet, as well as a mass of miscellaneous papers, were sold as waste paper from Hauteville House by one of the poet's relatives.

SAMUEL DAVEY.

JOHN DAVIS, OF LIMEHOUSE.

JOHN DAVIS, of Limehouse, navigator and East India pilot, was not a person of great importance in his own day, nor is he of much interest to us, being, indeed, chiefly remembered for the persistent way in which he has been confounded with his greater namesake the Arctic navigator; since, however, he has been judged worthy of a place in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' it may not be altogether out of place to indicate some points in which the account there given needs correction.

In the first place, it is stated, quite correctly, that Davis's name first appears on the Court minutes of the East India Company on April 1st, 1609, as having gone out pilot and come home master of the *Ascension*; but the writer omits to notice that the context shows that the name of the vessel is wrongly given. The entry in the minutes proceeds "in this last voyage with Captain David Middleton," and from this it is evident that the *Consent* is the vessel alluded to. For (1) Middleton was never in charge of the *Ascension*, (2) the *Ascension* had not recently returned from the Indies, and (3) Davis could not have taken part in her second (her then last completed) voyage, for he was away at the time with Sir Edward Michelborne. On the other hand, Middleton had brought home the *Consent* only three months before, and Davis was on board, for he is twice mentioned in the account of the voyage given in Purchas.

Again, no mention is made of the facts that Davis had previously taken part both in the Company's first voyage under Lancaster, and in Michelborne's interloping expedition of 1604-6; that he subsequently acted as pilot in the fifth voyage, 1609-11; and that in the ninth voyage (which alone is referred to) he was master of the *James* two years before the captain's death placed him in command of the ship.

To the account given of Davis's service in the *Swan* and his capture by the Dutch little exception need be taken; but the two statements with which the article concludes, viz., that he was afterwards gunner in the *Lesser James*, and that he died at Batavia in March, 1622, are both of them incorrect. It is possible that the former was derived from Capt. (now Admiral) Markham's 'Voyages and Works of John Davis' (of Sandridge), in the Hakluyt Society's publications, wherein it is stated (p. lxxix) that Davis of Limehouse was appointed gunner of the *Bull* in 1619, and afterwards changed into the *Lesser James*. But Admiral Markham seems to have been misled by the brief entry in the 'Calendar of State Papers (East Indies),' for the Court minutes themselves show that the gunner Davis was quite a different person; while the journal of the *Lesser James* (which is still preserved at the India Office) states clearly that Davis was pilot major from the beginning of the voyage. The second statement is wrong both as to date and place. It will be seen on referring to the 'Calendar of State Papers (East Indies),

1622-24,' p. 21, that he died some time in December, 1621, and the original document of which an abstract is there given states that he was then on a voyage to Jambii, in Sumatra.

The question of the date when Davis wrote his 'Ruter' is, perhaps, of some interest in this connexion. We know from Purchas that it was written after he had made five voyages to the Indies; and this seems to have led Admiral Markham, in the volume already referred to, to fix the date at 1618. In this the 'Dictionary' follows him. But, even if Davis was at home in 1618 (which is doubtful), he had by that time made six voyages. Admiral Markham omits to notice Davis's part in Michelborne's expedition (about which there can be no mistake, for he twice refers to it in his 'Ruter'), and consequently miscounts the voyages. Davis's fifth voyage was the one with Marlowe in the *James* (1612-15), and it is to be noted that in Purchas the 'Ruter' immediately follows the account given of that voyage. It seems more probable, therefore, that it was written between August, 1615, when the *James* reached home, and the spring of 1616, when Davis must have started for his sixth voyage.

WILLIAM FOSTER.

THE POETS' NIGHTINGALES.

Athenæum Club, Pall Mall.

Apròpos of this correspondence the following extract from an amusing letter of S. T. Coleridge may perhaps be quoted:—

"I am almost ashamed not to have become convalescent, were it only for the paradisiacal loveliness of the walks here about—above all, of Caen Wood.—And as to Nightingales—they are almost as numerous with us and as incessant in song as the Frogs with you," &c.

The letter from which the above is taken is dated "12 May, 1819, Highgate," and addressed to "W. Worship, Esq^r, Jesus College, Cambridge." It is in my possession, and has not, I think, been published.

FRANCIS G. WAUGH.

F. VON BODENSTEDT.

THE many readers of Friedrich von Bodenstedt's poetry and prose works will be interested in hearing that no time has been lost in Germany in establishing a committee to collect funds for a permanent memorial to one whose work had so penetrated into the inmost heart of the German people; for none were so poor in literary culture but they knew some verse or proverb of 'Mirza Schaffy.' As the Wiesbaden committee states, "for half a century Bodenstedt has worked for the culture and intellectual elevation of the German race; he will live in the hearts of the people, of all shades of mind or politics, without any outward memorial; but the nation only honours itself when it shows itself not forgetful of its mind-heroes, even when the grave has closed over them." The news of his death reached me in an account of his funeral in an Italian paper, just after disembarking from a sea voyage, and I felt how sad must have been that death, in a house wholly stricken with sickness. The last letter I received from him commences: "To solve the riddle of my long silence, I can only say my house has been a hospital ever since you last heard from me, and continues to be so; hopeless, as it seems, at least with regard to poor Mrs. Bodenstedt"—the "Edlitam" to whom he dedicated much of his work, and whom George Eliot speaks of as "a delicate creature who sang us some charming *Volkslieder*"; yet, delicate as she then was, she has outlived her husband, whose powerful frame and brain promised many additional years of life. His devoted unmarried daughter, too, Mathilde, had overtaxed her strength with nursing, and had fallen and dislocated her ankle; but in spite of this saddened home his letter goes on to speak of the fact that he has still to live by his pen, of the new editions coming out of his old

works, and of his 'Shakspeare's Sonnets' (a list of his Shakspearean works alone will fill an octavo sheet), and then he refers to the finishing of his last work, 'Theodora,' in the Harz Mountains, "wozu es mich mächtig drängte," and the honours paid to him in Russia at the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Lermontoff, whose work forty-three years before he had translated. He was a marvellous man was Friedrich von Bodenstedt—a brilliant talker, with an astounding memory. He was much revered in Wiesbaden, and his home in the Rhine Strasse was filled with interesting testimony to his widespread reputation, and especially with the gifts from all parts of the world sent him on his seventieth birthday. His monument is his work; but Germany does well to remember her debt to the dead poet.

JAMES BAKER.

P.S.—The president of the Wiesbaden committee is Von Tepper Laski, Regierungs-Präsident; and the bankers are Marcus Berle & Co., Wiesbaden.

DOVE COTTAGE.

THE Board of Trustees of Dove Cottage met on Thursday, the 26th ult. The hopes of those who promoted the buying of Dove Cottage and securing it as a memorial of Wordsworth for the pleasure and good of English folk have not been disappointed by any indifference on the part of the public. The Committee of Management think that 40*l.* per annum will be received from entrance fees; and, as the expenses will be about 25*l.*, a surplus each year will be carried to the general fund. In fact, as far as the experiment has gone it has proved a success. There were 753 admissions from July 27th, 1891, to May 23rd, 1892. In the holiday season visitors came at the rate of seventy-seven a week. When the fact of the cottage being open to the public becomes more generally known the interest in it will be much increased, and something approaching double the present number of admissions may be expected in future years.

The replacing of the modern sash-window with casement and leaded lights, although decided upon last year, could not then be conveniently carried out. The matter has since been put in hand, and will be completed in the course of a week or two. The total cost will be about 25*l.* There are five windows in front of the cottage in all being dealt with thus. Those at the side and in rear of the building are of a much less modern character and in fair harmony with the place. Several important gifts of relics have been received from the late Mrs. Mendel, Mr. R. Hayes, and Mrs. McIver: among these an old four-post bed and bedding, said on good authority to have been used by Wordsworth himself, and sitting-room chairs with wool-work seats, which on being examined were found to bear the initials, roughly done in wool, "D. W." on the border which is turned in and attached to the seat-frame. Three portraits have also been received—two of Wordsworth (early and late) and one of De Quincey late in life. One or two small pieces of furniture, believed to have had direct connexion with the poet and his family, were recently purchased at the sale of the late Miss Quillinan's effects. The complete furnishing of the cottage must, however, if it is to be suitably done, and in a manner that will truthfully indicate its appearance when occupied by the poet, be a question of time, as opportunities of acquiring specimens of cottage furniture of the first year of the century are not of every-day occurrence.

The cottage and garden are now in a perfectly satisfactory condition. The winter has been an unusually boisterous and severe one, and it does those concerned in the care of the place credit to have kept it in the way they have done. A little dampness has appeared here and there on the walls and ceilings, but

nothing more than was to be looked for and expected. All, however, is now rectified in this respect, and all traces of injury are obliterated. The "Old Barn" has been taken down to within about three feet of the ground. The complete demolition will be effected as soon as an understanding with the Manchester Corporation has been arrived at touching a slight diversion of the joint occupation road, which, if carried out, will benefit them and the trustees' property alike.

Literary Gossip.

LORD TENNYSON, who is in exceptionally good health, has not yet "left Farringford for Aldworth," as has been stated. He is much interested in the Artillery Volunteer Corps that his son has been raising in the Isle of Wight. 'Riflemen, Form,' it will be remembered, was one of the first things to stir Englishmen to become Volunteers in 1859, and it has always been a great desire of his to see the movement extend much more widely than it has done. 'The Foresters' has been played with great success at Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and is now going to Chicago and then to Boston.

It is said that Miss Olive Schreiner has at last sent over the MS. of a new novel as well as a volume of South African sketches for publication in England.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. will publish immediately a new edition of Prof. Max Müller's lectures on 'India: what can it Teach Us?' which were delivered at Cambridge to the candidates for the Indian Civil Service. They will bring out at the same time a new edition of the first volume of Prof. Max Müller's Gifford Lectures, on 'Natural Religion,' delivered at Glasgow in 1889. Prof. Max Müller is preparing the fourth volume of his Gifford Lectures, on 'Psychological Religion,' for press, but it is not likely to appear before the end of the year.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to erect a memorial in some conspicuous position in London in honour of the late Lord Lytton, and a committee has been formed to carry out the project. Lord Salisbury is prominent amongst those who are interesting themselves in the matter.

'THE NAULAKHA' of Messrs. Rudyard Kipling and Balestier will not be published till some time later in the year, when it will appear simultaneously in English, French, and German.

A CHANGE is imminent in the management of the numerous periodicals so long associated with the name of Thomas Bywater Smithies. Mr. Edward Step, who succeeded to the editorship on the death of Mr. Samuel Reeve early in 1886, has resigned the position, consequent upon his acceptance of the editorship and management of the new boys' paper that is to be issued in the autumn by the Union Publishing Company. Mr. Step retires at the end of June, and his successor in the editorship of the *British Workman* and the *Band of Hope Review* will be Mr. Jesse Page, the editor of the *Silver Link*. The other periodicals—*Family Friend*, *Children's Friend*, *Infant's Magazine*, *Mother's Companion*, &c.—will be conducted by Mr. Charles D. Michael, who has been Mr. Step's valued sub-editor during the whole period of his management

of the magazine department for Messrs. Partridge & Co. Mr. Step has already received promises of cordial co-operation from a considerable number of the best-known and most appreciated writers for boys.

MR. STANLEY LANE-POOLE, who has been engaged upon the catalogue of the coins of the Great Moghuls in the British Museum, will write the volume on Aurangzib for the "Rulers of India" series.

THE *National Observer* is to remove from Edinburgh to London in the middle of the month—a change long contemplated, and practically resolved upon since the title of the journal was changed.

MR. COPINGER's proposal for a bibliographical society seems to be making way, and probably the success which has attended the society started in Scotland may lead to the formation of a similar society in England. Mr. Copinger hopes to call a meeting before June is over. He has secured the support of Mr. Chancellor Christie; Mr. Faber, secretary of the Huguenot Society; Dr. Garnett; Mr. John T. Gilbert, the well-known ex-secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland; Mr. T. G. Rylands; Mr. J. H. Slater; Mr. Welch, of the Guildhall Library; and Mr. H. B. Wheatley.

ON Monday the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred by the University of Oxford on Mr. Joseph Foster, the well-known compiler of 'Alumni Oxonienses' and the inventor of "Chaos."

MESSRS. LAWRENCE & BULLEN will publish early in September a library edition, in two volumes, of Urquhart and Motteux's translation of Rabelais. The veteran scholar M. Anatole de Montaiglon will contribute an introduction; and M. L. Chalon has prepared a series of oil paintings (now on view at the Cercle Artistique in the Rue Volnay, Paris), which have been reproduced by M. Dujardin. Facsimiles of rare or unique title-pages of early French editions accompany the introduction.

PROF. ALMARIC RUMSEY has just completed for Messrs. Sonnenschein & Co.'s new legal handbooks a volume on 'Employers and Employed.' It is divided into two parts, dealing respectively with 'Domestic Servants and Servants Generally' and 'Modern Labour Legislation.' Part II. includes the very important Factory and Workshop Act of 1891, showing in what points the law has been modified, and summarizes the decisions on the various Acts down to May, 1892. It is intended for the use of the lawyer as well as of the general public.

A WORK on qualifications and registration of electors at parliamentary, municipal, county council, school board, and vestry elections, and also at elections of sanitary authorities and guardians of the poor, compiled by Mr. W. V. R. Fane, of the Inner Temple, and Mr. A. H. Graham, of the Middle Temple, will shortly be published by Messrs. Cassell.

THE London Library, which looks wonderfully the better for cleaning and repainting, has had a windfall in the shape of a gift of Spanish books, most of them plays. The funds of the library are now so prosperous, it is to be hoped the committee may spend more money on bookbuying.

The library is deficient in sets of foreign scientific periodicals, and it does not often purchase scientific treatises published abroad till they have been translated.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will shortly publish a cheap edition of Mr. Lockwood Kipling's 'Beast and Man in India.'

A COPY of Edwin Waugh's works in ten volumes has just been sold under the hammer in Manchester for 9*l.*, which is about three times the cost of it when it was first published.

FOR some months a trial has been made of opening the free libraries at Leicester on Sundays, with satisfactory results, so it is to be continued. It is found that there are as many visitors as on other days, but they consist of a different class.

WE are sorry to hear of the death, at the early age of thirty-four, of M. Eugène Charavay, the well-known expert in autographs.—The decease of Prof. H. Pigeonneau, author of an able, but unfortunately unfinished 'Histoire du Commerce de la France,' is also announced.

THE Society of Authors had an enjoyable dinner the other night, Mr. Corney Grain doing much to enliven the proceedings, and the chairman and Mr. Frank Stockton making excellent speeches. The success of the Society has led to the formation of a similar body in the United States.

THE Association of American Authors was organized in New York, May 18th, and the following officers elected: President, Col. T. Wentworth Higginson; Secretary, Mr. C. Burr Todd; Treasurer, General J. Grant Wilson; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mr. Moncure Conway, and Mr. Maurice Thompson. Among the managers are Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, Dr. Coan, Mr. Howells, Mr. Dudley Warner, Mr. W. H. Smith, Hon. Horace White, and Mrs. Moulton. In the constitution of the Association a special article is allotted to the purpose of fostering a friendlier relation between authors and publishers by devising a practical method of excluding the possibility of false returns of sales. It was stated in the meeting that this referred to the adoption of the system of inserting in every volume sold the writer's authorization, and it was further announced that a leading house in New York (understood to be that of Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.) was prepared to adopt that system if it could be put into practicable shape. Dr. O. W. Holmes sent a letter of warm sympathy to be read at the meeting of the Association.

AMONG small facts as to the spread of the English language it may be mentioned that at Constantinople a governess' home has been established, and last year, out of fifty-seven governesses, twenty-nine were English and fifteen German. The American College for Girls in the same city does this work chiefly among Armenians. There is besides a well-established English school for girls, founded by Lady Stratford de Redcliffe, and frequented by Levantines. What is called the Industrial School for Girls, conducted by Mrs. Ginsburg, counts thirty-four girls, mainly Jewesses, who are taught English as a chief language. The Armenians are among the most zealous students of English, but the Greeks are also taking it up.

Oxford of D.C. College B. Will (Hon. Dowder ningham Mr. year a dozen William Mr. Cle Justin called by Mr. The preach Represent of histo and Jo a book Mississ Mr. literary den to Current magazi HER few Le for the be eng nerung nisse. THE Ahmed works, has pre of Cons It is historio produc progres THE edition Europe in com of the Colum THE likely readers Charity; (la.); port of David ing, of M son TESTIN constru the m ascertain graphi portion parts they r furnish the m consequ posed over, origin ing th

OXFORD has offered the honorary degree of D.C.L. to six representatives of Trinity College, Dublin: Prof. John Gwynn; Mr. B. Williamson, F.R.S.; Prof. J. P. Mahaffy (Hon. Fellow of Queen's College); Prof. Dowden; Prof. Palmer; and Dr. W. J. Cunningham, Professor of Anatomy.

MR. J. W. ARROWSMITH will issue this year a summer annual, consisting of half a dozen stories, by Mr. F. C. Philips, Mr. William Westall, Mr. Richard Dowling, Mr. Clement Scott, Mr. Zangwill, and Mr. Justin H. McCarthy. The annual will be called 'Travellers' Tales.' It will be edited by Mr. E. Morton.

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN, "the blind preacher," chaplain of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Mr. C. Burr Todd, author of historical monographs on Aaron Burr and Joel Barlow, are jointly engaged on a book concerning the pioneers of the Mississippi Valley, religious and political.

MR. BLISS CARMAN has resigned the literary editorship of the *New York Independent* to accept a position on the staff of *Current Literature*, an American monthly magazine.

HERR KARL SCHURZ, who is one of the few *Achtundvierziger* who have made a name for themselves during their exile, is said to be engaged on a work containing his 'Erinnerungen über Zeitgenossen und Zeitereignisse.'

THE late eminent statesman and *savant* Ahmed Vefik Pasha wrote, among other works, a Turkish dictionary. The Sultan has presented 480 copies of this to schools of Constantinople.

It is stated from Constantinople that the historian Ahmed Jevdet Pasha is about to produce a volume which is devoted to the progress of Turkey in the present reign.

THE Spanish Court is publishing a special edition, for presentation to the sovereigns of Europe, of the illustrated journal printed in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week likely to be of the most interest to our readers are the Thirty-ninth Report of the Charity Commission, England and Wales (1a.); and the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Master of the Mint, 1891 (7d.).

SCIENCE

David Kirkaldy's System of Mechanical Testing, with Data upon Strength and Properties of Materials. By W. G. Kirkaldy. (Samson Low & Co.)

TESTING forms the foundation of the art of construction, for it enables the strength of the materials employed to be accurately ascertained. Analytical calculations and graphic methods afford the means of proportioning the dimensions of the various parts of a structure to the strains to which they may be exposed; but testing alone furnishes a measure of the resistances of the materials composing the structure, and consequently the load which may be imposed upon them without injury. Moreover, besides serving as a basis for the original design, tests are also essential during the progress of any large work, so that

any materials which are defective in composition or manufacture may be excluded from the work, and thus be prevented from imperilling the stability of the structure. Several testing machines are now in operation in various places, forming generally the prominent feature in the engineering laboratories established in recent years in the London and provincial colleges; but the honour belongs to Mr. Kirkaldy of having conceived and designed the first testing machine, which he established in London a quarter of a century ago, and which appears to have served as the model for the machines that have been constructed within the last fifteen years. Since the erection of his machine in 1866, Mr. Kirkaldy has devoted all his time and energies to testing operations, the great importance of which, in the promotion of engineering science and successful construction, he had early appreciated; and the results of his assiduous labours are related in the book before us by his son and partner.

At the commencement, a short description is given, with illustrations, of the premises in which Messrs. Kirkaldy have carried on their experiments since 1874, consisting of the testing room, with furnace and boiler room below, and machine room and museums of tested specimens above. This is followed by an account of the system adopted for testing, the units employed, the variety of tests applied, together with some useful hints as to the size of samples, and valuable suggestions as to the nature of testing clauses in engineering specifications to ensure their fulfilment. Fifty-two reports on groups of tests of steel and iron in various forms, and of several other materials, are commented upon, and the results are arranged fully in a tabular form, accompanied by twenty-five plates in illustration, condensing the data obtained from twelve thousand experiments. These records, selected as the most interesting examples of each class of experiments, personally carried out and recorded by Mr. Kirkaldy himself, or latterly by the author, constitute the chief scientific value of the book, to which investigators of the strength of materials and engineers will refer with great advantage.

The portion of the book, however, which the general scientific reader will peruse with most interest is the concluding section, in which a biographical sketch is given of the originator of the scheme of systematic tests, commencing with the outset of his engineering career, in 1843, at the engine works of Mr. Robert Napier, where his partiality for experimenting soon manifested itself in the preparation of a record of the trial trips of vessels, and tracing the causes of the differences exhibited. He received no encouragement to prosecute these researches; but when, in 1858, Messrs. Napier & Sons proposed to use homogeneous metal and puddled steel, in place of wrought iron, for some high-pressure boilers and marine machinery respectively, in order to combine lightness with strength, he was entrusted with the carrying out of extensive experiments upon the capabilities of these new materials, which lasted nearly three and a half years. In 1862 he published the results in a book entitled 'Results of an Experimental Inquiry into

the Tensile Strength and other Properties of Various Kinds of Wrought Iron and Steel.' These experiments and the success of his book led to the establishment of his testing works in London in 1866, after a period spent in careful investigation of the nature of the tests required, and in designing a suitable machine. In 1874 he removed from the Grove, Southwark, to his present premises, 99, Southwark Street, having devoted all his means to the completeness and perfection of his appliances. It might naturally have been supposed that the unique opportunities of testing materials thereby afforded would have been eagerly embraced by engineers and respectable manufacturers alike; and a certain number of persons, whose names are gratefully recorded, have given Mr. Kirkaldy their steadfast confidence and support, whilst his assistance has been sought by several manufacturers on the Continent; indeed, Herr Krupp, of Essen, was one of the earliest and staunchest of his clients. The biography, however, shows that Mr. Kirkaldy has encountered opposition, not only from makers of inferior materials, but also from quarters where he naturally expected the greatest encouragement and support, such as the Steel Committee of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Indian State Railways and India Store Departments, and the Research Committee of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. A detailed account is also given of the misrepresentations, as to the extent and results of his tests on the ironwork of the first Tay Bridge, made to the commissioners in the inquiry on the Tay Bridge disaster, which constitutes a serious allegation against the evidence of certain engineers. The particulars and correspondence relating to these cases have been printed with the object of vindicating Mr. Kirkaldy's reputation for accuracy and the correctness of his machine, upon which points he is very sensitive, having devoted his life to the establishment of the former, and having invested all his resources in the accomplishment of the latter result.

It is pleasant to turn from these antagonistic records to the unstinted encomiums bestowed upon his work by Mr. Kent, of Pittsburg, in the *American Engineer*, in July, 1882, reprinted in this book, and stated as one of the causes which led to its publication, from which the following extracts may be quoted:—

"The reason the tests are not published is probably merely Mr. Kirkaldy's aversion to that kind of publicity which a person can secure by 'blowing his own horn' in printer's ink..... They would be of immense value to the engineering profession the world over..... It is to be hoped that Mr. Kirkaldy will yet overcome his peculiar aversion, and, as the crowning act of his life, give to the world the record of his labours. If he would do this, his posthumous fame as an experimenter would eclipse that of Smeaton, Hodgkinson, or Fairbairn..... The very best protection an experimenter has against ignorance, deceit, and falsehood, is the prompt, full, and clear publication of the facts which he has discovered. Let us hope that Mr. Kirkaldy, for the sake of his reputation, for the gratification of his posterity, and for the benefit of the world at large, will yet publish a book giving to the world the results of his labours."

This book is the fulfilment of these wishes; and if it merely accomplishes a portion

of that which was thus confidently predicted of it, Mr. Kirkaldy will receive a recompense for the labours of a lifetime, and a consolation for the disappointments he has undergone.

We must not conclude this notice without some reference to the marked individuality of the man whose labours and life are here recorded, and whose portrait is given as a frontispiece to the biographical sketch. We had an opportunity a few years ago of seeing Mr. Kirkaldy where he should be seen, namely, in his testing room, a visit to which is well worth making, and where a visitor is sure of a cordial welcome. We well remember the keen interest which he took in each experiment, the pride with which he showed us over his works and museum, and the zest with which he related the following anecdote, so characteristic of the man as portrayed in these pages. A sample of iron was brought to him by a contractor to be tested up to a certain strain, which, from the appearance of the iron, Mr. Kirkaldy doubted its being capable of sustaining. To his surprise, the strain was duly borne, and he was then desired to stop the experiment; but his suspicions having been aroused, he pretended not to hear the request, which was urgently repeated, and continued augmenting the strain till the bar broke, when he discovered, to the dismay of his client, that the abnormal strength was due to a core of steel concealed in the bar. This story and many passages in the book serve to illustrate the sterling honesty of the man, his abhorrence of doubtful practices in every form, and his determination to proclaim the truth even when regard for his interests might dictate silence. Such a character, possessing more of the *fortiter in re* than of the *suaviter in modo*, naturally rouses many animosities; but honesty is invaluable in an experimenter, and in all his encounters no one has impugned the honesty of David Kirkaldy, whilst instances are given in which persons, after modifying the results of his experiments to suit their purposes, have been glad to avail themselves of the prestige of his accuracy.

THE SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO THE NORTHERN ETHAL.

THE Egyptian Government have decided to print at the Government press in Cairo the complete report of this expedition, which was dispatched last year by H.H. the Khedive. It contains geographical, geological, and antiquarian maps, with numerous photographs, sketches, and plans of old ruins, and there are nine chapters of letterpress.

In the geological section it is shown that the great sandstone plain extends across the Arabian range, which was formerly thought to be its eastern shore. Some interesting details are given also of the emerald mines, which until the conquest of Peru were the only emerald mines known to exist.

The antiquarian is a long chapter, devoted in great part to an endeavour to explain who were the race who lived in the pre-Ptolemaic mining towns which are scattered over the mountains, and to show that the Troglodytes of Herodotus were miners or cave-makers and not cave-dwellers. In a chapter devoted to Phœnician migration from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean are many arguments to show that the Sidonians of the Odyssey were the dwellers in the Sidon valley near Thebes; and

that the Erembi visited by Menelaus were the Blemmyes described by the Roman historians as inhabitants of the Ethai—a word which is proposed as a probable origin for the word *Æthiopia*.

In the botanical chapter is a carefully worked-out argument to prove that the disappearance of desert plants is owing to the introduction of the camel. Having in the geological chapter expressed his agreement with the views of Dr. Schweinfurth that the climate was always, as now, nearly rainless, the author presents his explanation of the disappearance of desert plants which were once numerous, and the argument is briefly thus. Although the camel was sometimes employed on the Kina-Kosair and Koptos-Berenice roads in pre-Ptolemaic times, it was not until the Arab was master in the Nile valley that the camel could breed in the deserts to the east of the Nile. Nearly all the valleys are called by Arabic names of trees, indicating the presence of these trees 1,200 years ago, when the Arab arrived and changed the old Beja or Blemmye names, some of which still survive. And these trees have now disappeared before the camel and his attendant Arab, who makes into charcoal what the camel cannot eat.

In the commercial chapter an interesting parallel is drawn between the commerce of the Red Sea and that of the Persian Gulf. Sir George Birdwood has placed his great resources at the author's disposal for the ancient history of these old rival trade routes. But the modern part is most interesting. Prominence is given to the position of the British free port of Aden as a storehouse on which the Eastern Sudan can draw when it turns its thoughts to trade. And with reference to a railway from the Nile to the Red Sea, it is pointed out that the railway to Suez has in no degree modified the barren coast, and that to bring Suez four or six degrees further south would not modify that ancient sterility.

Some vocabularies of Nile and desert dialects are given, which may be useful to Nile travellers, and a chapter is devoted to some astronomical determinations. These are interesting, for while Assuan, with its historic well, was the first place on which the early astronomers practised, still its position has not yet been definitely fixed. An inscription on a temple at Philæ, which was first pointed out by Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, gives the longitude of Assuan with great apparent exactness. It is signed by a number of scientific men of the French expedition, who next year placed at Luxor a second inscription, giving the position of Assuan in equal detail, but twenty miles from the position assigned to it in the first inscription. The reports are by Mr. Floyer, who was in charge of the expedition.

CHEMICAL NOTES.

VICTOR MEYER has been making some interesting experiments on the temperature at which an intimate mixture of oxygen and hydrogen will combine. This temperature is shown to lie between 650° and 730°, for on passing the gas through a tube contained in a bath of boiling zinc bromide (650°) no appreciable combination occurs, whilst if the bromide be replaced by zinc chloride, which boils at 730°, explosion takes place. In another paper he has described a number of lecture experiments on the combination of the mixed gases, from which, as an example of the influence of foreign substances on the combination, the following may be quoted. Two glass vessels, alike in all respects save that one is coated on its inner surface with silver, whilst the other is not, are filled with oxy-hydrogen gas, sealed, and suspended in the vapour of boiling aniline for two hours. At the end of the experiment it is found that in the silvered vessel combination has taken place to the extent of 90 per cent. of the contained gas, whilst in the unsilvered vessel no combination whatever has occurred.

In the preparation of glass it has usually been assumed that the products of the action of carbon and silica on the alkali sulphates were carbonic and sulphurous acids and silicates. Some experiments of Scheurer-Kestner's have, however, shown that the products are free sulphur, carbonic oxide, carbonic acid, and silicates. Similarly, when sulphurous acid is passed over carbon heated to bright redness the products are sulphur, carbonic oxide, and carbonic acid.

Lobry de Bruyn has been making experiments on the explosion of ammonium nitrate by the detonation, in contact with it, of small quantities of mercuric fulminate. From these it appears that ammonium nitrate requires for its explosion a stronger initial impulse than either dynamite or dry cotton powder, so that it will be of no general use as an explosive except when mixed with carbon or aromatic nitro-compounds; for coal mining, however, it may be of great use, since the explosion is accompanied with but a slight rise in temperature.

Barium carbide is formed readily when a mixture of powdered charcoal and barium amalgam is heated to redness in a stream of hydrogen. The formation also occurs in an atmosphere of nitrogen, but a good deal of barium cyanide is then also obtained. Barium nitride has the formula BaC_2 ; it is not changed when heated to bright redness, but is at once decomposed by cold water with evolution of acetylene.

Adverse opinions having been expressed as to the use of vessels made of aluminium for containing food and beverages, although the lightness of this metal seems to render it especially applicable to this purpose, Dr. Lunge has made a lengthy series of experiments from which it seems that liquids such as tea, coffee, and beer are practically without action on it, that brandy is almost without action, and that whilst acids and acid liquids have a pronounced action, even that is too small to cause any alarm; hence he asserts that aluminium may be safely employed for holding articles of food, at least at the ordinary temperature.

Oxalic chloride, $COCl \cdot COCl$, has been obtained by M. Fauconnier, by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on ethyl oxalate. It is a colourless mobile liquid, which fumes strongly in the air, has a very irritating odour, and boils at 70°. It reacts violently with water to form oxalic and hydrochloric acids, and with methyl alcohol it yields methyl oxalate.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE Annual Visitation of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, will, in accordance with custom, be held this afternoon, it being the first Saturday in June.

Mr. Prince, F.R.A.S., of Crowborough Hill, Sussex, has issued a summary of the meteorological journal kept by him at his elevated station (825 feet above the level of the sea) during the year 1891—an abnormal one in several respects. The severe frost which commenced suddenly on November 25th in the previous year continued until the 19th of January, a period of fifty-six days, or exactly eight weeks. February was mild and absolutely dry, but the temperature of March was more than one degree, and of April more than two degrees, below the average. May and June varied very much, and the greater part of the summer was wet, cold, and unfavourable to vegetation. September was fine on the whole, and the highest day temperature in the shade for the year (78°·5) was attained on the 11th of that month. October was mild, wet, and stormy. November was remarkable for the most violent gale (on the 10th and 11th) which had occurred for several years; whilst December was the warmest since 1880. The rainfall for the whole year was more than 5 inches above the average of twenty-one years at Crowborough Hill.

The *Rapport annuel sur l'État de l'Observatoire de Paris* for the year 1891 was presented to the Council on January 30th last, and has

N° 3371, JUNE 4, '92
been
consist
prepar
of the
sixteen
operat
others
had the
the pos
been p
Observ
tomed
Gambe
of the
as to t
remark
nombr
découv
observ
stant c
process
separat
planets
equator
ments
of nebu
summe
astronom
months
tember
months
were m
mical p
directio
besides
and the
scopy
landres
all the
service
stellar
netical,
regular
special
referen
of the
appears
the *Con*
of these
papers
discover
comets.
Circu
vatory
R.A. 16
magnitu
9·2, wh
7·3 and
respecti
Winn
already
first det
Spitaler
is now
by MM
servator
They re
that it,
être of
La part
ronde,
brillan
la nébul
distance
GEOL
Preside
was elec
tions we
(Seeley)
preserve
and 'On
stoma (C
Mountai
'On the
in Ends
Endsleig

been distributed. The introductory matter consists of an account of the present state of preparation for the great photographic survey of the heavens, the general result being that sixteen observatories were ready to commence operations at the end of the year, but that two others, those of Santiago and Rio de Janeiro, had found it necessary to delay on account of the political troubles which Chili and Brazil had been passing through. The work of the Paris Observatory had been carried on with its accustomed regularity in all its departments. The Gambey circle was applied to the investigation of the latitude and the question of its variations; as to the numbers obtained, Admiral Mouchez remarks: "on n'aperçoit dans la marche de ces nombres aucune trace de la loi qu'on a cru découvrir en d'autres observatoires." The observations for the determination of the constant of aberration have been completed, are in process of reduction, and will be published in a separate memoir next year. Besides the usual planetary and cometary observations with the equatorials, a considerable number of measurements of double stars and micrometric measures of nebulae have been obtained. The spring and summer of 1891 were very unfavourable for astronomical observations, but the last four months of the year were good, especially September and October; so that in those two months nearly as many observations of nebulae were made as in the rest of the year. Astronomical photography has been carried on in other directions, particularly as applied to the moon, besides that referring to the great stellar chart; and the newly organized department of spectroscopy has been actively pursued by M. Deslandres, who has obtained interesting results in all the three branches of research in that service: i. e., laboratory work, and solar and stellar spectroscopy. The meteorological, magnetic, and other subsidiary observations were regularly continued in 1891, and call for no special remark. The report concludes with references to several special works by members of the staff of the observatory, which have appeared from time to time during the year in the *Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*; of these perhaps the most interesting are the papers of M. Bigourdan on observations and discoveries of nebulae and on two periodical comets.

Circular No. 32 of the Wolsingham Observatory states that Mr. Espin has found a star R.A. 16° 40", N.P.D. 34° 48', to be variable, its magnitude in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung' being 9.2, whilst at Wolsingham this was noted to be 7.3 and 7.7 on the nights of April 26th and 29th respectively.

Winncke's periodical comet—which (as has already been mentioned in our "Notes") was first detected at the present appearance by Dr. Spitaler at Vienna on the 18th of March, and is now approaching perihelion—was observed by MM. Rambaud and Sy at the Algiers Observatory on April 20th and following days. They remark (*Comptes Rendus* for the 2nd ult.) that it, "malgré sa faiblesse extrême, a pu être observée à l'équatorial coudé de 0^m 318. La partie la plus intense de la nébulosité est ronde, d'environ 2' de diamètre, avec un point brillant central qui apparaît par éclats; mais la nébulosité semble s'étendre à une très grande distance au delà."

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—May 25.—Mr. W. H. Hudleston, President, in the chair.—The Rev. J. E. Sheppard was elected a Fellow.—The following communications were read: 'On *Delphinognathus conocephalus* (Seeley) from the Middle Karoo Beds, Cape Colony, preserved in the South African Museum, Capetown,' and 'On Further Evidence of *Endothiodon bathystoma* (Owen) from Oude Kloof, in the Nieuwveldt Mountains, Cape Colony,' by Prof. H. G. Seeley.—'On the Discovery of Mammoth and other Remains in Endsleigh Street, and on Sections exposed in Endsleigh Gardens, Gordon Street, Gordon Square,

and Tavistock Square, N.W.,' by Dr. H. Hicks,—and 'The Morphology of *Stephanoceras zigzag*,' by Mr. S. S. Buckman.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 19.—Mr. A. W. Franks, President, in the chair.—Mr. Blair reported the discovery of a Roman altar at Wallend, bearing a dedicatory inscription by the Fourth Cohort of Lingones to Jupiter. The importance of this discovery lies in the fact that the presence of the Fourth Cohort at Wallend settles the identity of that station with Segedunum.—The Rev. H. Waller, through the Rev. R. S. Baker, local secretary, exhibited a Roman strainer of grey ware found in Northamptonshire.—Mr. C. H. Read communicated an account of a hoard of bronze implements found at Shoebury, Essex, containing one or two types not hitherto found in Britain.—Major Browne exhibited a pair of heavy stirrups of Oriental type, beautifully ornamented with Italian inlays of niello and cloisonné enamel, and plated with silver-gilt. Upon these stirrups Mr. Franks read some descriptive remarks.—Mr. A. Gibbs exhibited a pair of gunner's callipers of sixteenth century date, ingeniously formed for use as an offensive weapon, for measuring the elevation or depression of a gun, and for calculating the weight of stone, lead, or iron shot of given diameter.—Mr. Norris, by permission of the Rev. S. O. Baker, exhibited the beautiful cloth-of-gold sword-belt formerly attached to the State Sword of Scotland, given to James V., with a consecrated hat, by Pope Julius II. The belt is woven with arms, keys, and tiara of the Pope, and has a splendid silver-gilt buckle ornamented with blue enamel. For comparison, Mr. Franks exhibited a similar but smaller belt in his own possession.

LINNEAN.—May 24.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Prof. Stewart, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. Humphreys and F. Enock were admitted Fellows.—The Treasurer presented his annual report, and the Secretary having announced the elections and deaths during the past twelve months, the usual ballot took place for new members of Council, when the following were elected: Messrs. E. L. Batters, W. Carruthers, H. Druce, S. Moore, and Dr. D. H. Scott.—The President and officers were re-elected.—The Librarian's report having been read, and certain formal business having been transacted, the President delivered his annual address, taking for his subject 'Commensalism and Symbiosis.'—The Society's Gold Medal was then formally presented to Dr. A. Russel Wallace in recognition of the service rendered by him to zoological science by numerous valuable publications.—After Dr. Wallace had replied, the President announced the gift by Dr. R. C. A. Prior of an oxy-hydrogen lantern for use at the evening meetings.

ARISTOTELIAN.—May 23.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair.—Papers were read by the Rev. H. Rashdall, Mr. J. H. Muirhead, Miss Anderson, and Mr. A. Boutwood on 'Eudæmonism; or, Happiness as the Basis of Ethic.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Some Aspects of Greek Poetry,' Prof. R. C. Jebb.
- Shortland, 8.
- WED. United Service Institution, 3.—'Magazine Rifles, their latest Development and Effects,' Capt. W. H. James.
- Geological, 8.—'The Tertiary Microzoic Formations of Trinidad,' Mr. E. J. L. Guppy: 'The Bagshot Beds of Bagshot Heath (a Reconsideration),' Rev. A. Irving: 'Notes on the Geology of the Nile Valley,' Messrs. Johnson Pasha and H. D. Richmond.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Faust,' Mr. R. G. Moulton.
- Mathematical, 8.—'On the Reflection and Refraction of Light from a Magnetized Transparent Medium,' Mr. A. R. Russel.
- FRI. United Service Institution, 3.—'Ambulance Work and Material in Peace and War,' Mr. J. Furley.
- Physical, 5.—'Some Points connected with the Electromotive Force of Secondary Batteries,' Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. Hibbert: 'Workshop, Hallistic, and other Shielded Galvanometers,' Prof. W. E. Ayrton and Mr. Mather.
- New Shakespeare, 8.—'The Academic Drama and the Latin Play of "Romeo and Juliet,"' Mr. I. Gollancz.
- Astronomical, 8.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Magnetic Properties of Liquid Oxygen,' Prof. Dewar.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Modern Discoveries in Agricultural and Forest Botany,' Prof. H. Marshall Ward.

Science Gossip.

THE next conversation of the Royal Society takes place on Wednesday week, June 15th.

THE essay by the late Mr. Thomas Roberts on the Jurassic rocks of the neighbourhood of Cambridge, which obtained the Sedgwick Prize in 1886, will be published shortly by the Cambridge University Press. The work will be edited by Mr. H. Woods.

DR. PHILIP WHITESIDE MACLAGAN, who died at Berwick-on-Tweed on the 25th of May, was the second son of Dr. David MacLagan, a distinguished army surgeon, who served throughout the Walcheren expedition and in the Peninsula,

and held the rank of "Physician to the Forces." His son Philip also entered the army in the medical department, and was surgeon of the Canadian Rifles and afterwards of the 20th Regiment. From his school days he was a student of natural history. A similarity of tastes and pursuits brought him into connexion with Dr. George Johnston, of Berwick, a naturalist of reputation, specially as a conchologist and botanist, whose original researches and many writings gave him a prominent place among the scientific men of his time. Dr. MacLagan, retiring from the army, joined, and then succeeded, Dr. Johnston in practice in Berwickshire, having already become his son-in-law. At Berwick the rest of Dr. MacLagan's life was spent in active professional employment. To this he joined the continued pursuit of his favourite science of botany. He kept up a correspondence with eminent botanists in England and America, and was occupied with his herbarium almost to the last day of his life. But above all his pursuits was his earnest devotion to every work of religious and benevolent usefulness, and he gained the affection and respect of the town and neighbourhood in which he spent so many years of a valuable life. Dr. MacLagan was brother of the Archbishop of York and of Sir Douglas MacLagan, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTEENTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

The Tombs of the Kings of England. By J. Charles Wall. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THE tombs of the kings and queens of England may justly claim to form as grand a series of royal memorials as can be seen in any country in Europe; and whether they be regarded from an historical or an antiquarian point of view, there can be no question as to the interest they arouse not only in Englishmen, but in all English-speaking races.

The work before us treats only of the tombs of the kings of England. Including an introduction of twenty pages and a very brief index, it consists of 486 pages, divided into fifteen sections.

The introduction calls for little notice; but a statement that "lead coffins were not generally used before the fifteenth century" is rather sweeping. Not to mention the many instances of Romano-British lead coffins, we have the interesting account of the finding by Warham of Dunstan's body at Canterbury in a leaden coffin, "quæ quidem cista facta est non ex plano plumbo sed arte quadam pulcherrime est plicata." Stigand was buried at Winchester in 1069 in a leaden coffin; and Gervase of Canterbury describes the finding of Lanfranc's body enclosed in a very heavy sheet of lead, and the reburial of Archbishop Theobald in *arca plumbea*. Edward II. and Henry IV. both also lie enclosed in lead.

The eight sections treating of the tombs of the pre-Norman kings occupy 177 pages, and might with advantage have been considerably curtailed; while the legendary nonsense about Lucius, Vortigern, Arthur, Cadwalla, and Stonehenge should have been left out. The chapter on the kings of Kent contains much, too, that is very doubtful.

The account of the tombs of the Wessex kings comprises the only original matter in

the book, in the illustrated description of the interesting series of reliquaries at Winchester. These consist outwardly of six carved and painted wooden chests, set up by Bishop Fox when he refitted the choir, on the screens enclosing the presbytery. Most of these chests were opened in 1886, when each was found to enclose a wooden coffer with a ridged top, decorated on the sides and roof with fifteenth century painting. The coffers contained the skulls and bones of various persons, whose names appear on the sides. The kings whose remains are thus preserved at Winchester include four kings of Wessex—Kynegils, Kenewalc, Egbert, and Ethelwulf—as well as Canute and William Rufus. Of the tombs of the Mercian and Northumbrian kings no remains exist, and the same may be said, since the destruction of St. Edmund's shrine, of the kings of East Anglia. An extraordinary blunder occurs on p. 134, where the well-known Limoges enamel coffer at Hereford, with scenes from the murder and burial of St. Thomas of Canterbury, is described as representing the murder and entombment of St. Ethelbert. A memorial of one East Saxon king, that ascribed to Sebert, yet remains on the south side of the presbytery at Westminster, but Sebba's marble tomb perished in the demolition of old St. Paul's, with its companion monument of Ethelred the Unready. Of many of the later Saxon kings the memorials have perished, but the bones of Edred and Canute rest in two of the reliquary chests at Winchester, where also stands the tomb of Hardicanute. The shrines of Edgar the Peaceful and St. Edward the Martyr, at Glastonbury and Shaftesbury respectively, have long disappeared.

The most important of all the tombs of the pre-Norman kings is that of Edward the Confessor at Westminster, where the mutilated Italian shrine still holds the body of the saintly king. Mr. Wall's description of this is mainly based on the well-known account by Mr. Burges in Sir G. G. Scott's 'Gleanings,' from which two of the illustrations are also reproduced, without any acknowledgment. Mr. Micklethwaite's ingenious interpretation of the letters on the Byzantine gold cross stolen from the king's coffin by Charles Taylor does not seem to have come within the scope of Mr. Wall's reading.

The original tombs of the Conqueror and his sons William and Henry, and of Stephen and his queen, are destroyed, and the only memorial of William the Great is a marble slab before the high altar at Caen covering a single thigh-bone! Among the monuments at Winchester are two ascribed to Rufus. The one is the well-known stone coffin with coped lid, which, however, from the objects found in it, is almost certainly that of a bishop, and not the king's. The other memorial is one of Bishop Fox's reliquaries, which purports to contain the bones of Canute, Rufus, and other persons placed therein in 1661.

The series of post-Conquest monuments really begins, therefore, with the effigies of Henry I. and his queen and of Richard and Isabella (the wife of John) at Fontevraud; to which must be added the second effigy of Richard, covering his "lion heart" at Rouen, and the figure of Berengaria at L'Esplan. Although Mr. Wall mentions

the discovery of the Fontevraud effigies by Stothard he makes no reference to the beautiful drawings of them and Berengaria's figure published by that artist in his 'Monumental Effigies,' although he does not scruple to make use of his letterpress. Mr. Wall's account of the Rouen effigy is a mere paraphrase of Mr. Way's admirable description in vol. xxix. of *Archæologia*, from which two illustrations are also directly copied without any reference or acknowledgment.

The first of the English series of royal tombs is that of King John at Worcester. The effigy is original, but the tomb is nearly three centuries later. Mr. Wall copies Stothard's description of the original colouring of the effigy; but he has certainly not seen the tomb itself, since he is quite unaware of the incredible barbarism perpetrated some years ago by the officials of H.M. Office of Works, who daubed the Purbeck marble figure from head to foot with gold-leaf to imitate a gilt bronze effigy, and stuck a brass ring round the head to hide the broken marble crown! This astounding piece of folly was, of course, perpetrated by way of "restoration"!

Mr. Wall's accounts of the later tombs, from Edward I. to Elizabeth, and of the burials of the Stuart and Hanoverian kings are all taken from well-known sources, such as Scott's 'Gleanings' and Stanley's 'Memorials,' usually without the smallest reference or acknowledgment. As a consequence, various blunders are repeated and many interesting facts are unrecorded. Thus, in the account of Edward I.'s tomb the long series of entries in the royal warrants, "de cera renovanda circa corpus regis," are still asserted to refer to the periodical renewing of the cerecloth; and no mention is made of the opening, in 1855, of Edward II.'s tomb at Gloucester and the discovery of his leaden coffin. It appears, too, as if Mr. Wall had not examined the tombs at Westminster at all, since he omits all reference to the recovered pieces of Torregiano's altar, and describes the beautiful enamelled shields on the base of Edward III.'s tomb as made of wood!

The book contains nearly sixty illustrations, of very variable quality. A few, such as the cuts of the Winchester relic-chests, are new, and excellent in their way, while others—e.g., the tombs of John, Richard II., Henry V., and Henry VII.—are exceedingly poor, and such pictures as 'The Giant's Dance,' as Stonehenge is called, 'The Grave of Ethelred at Bardney,' and the coffins of Kenulf and Kenelm are beneath notice. Not a few of the illustrations, as already pointed out, are reproduced bodily from well-known works, in almost every case without any acknowledgment or reference, and with the engraver's name cut out or omitted (as in the illustrations from Scott's 'Gleanings').

The general public may possibly consider Mr. Wall's book both interesting and edifying, but to any one who is acquainted with the history of the tombs of the kings of England it is annoying to find other men's work made use of without the smallest recognition.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Fourth Notice.)

LANDSCAPES.

WE may begin this article by criticizing the most important of the landscapes which we have not already noticed. Mr. R. Noble's touch in *September* (No. 4) is bright, but rather hard and mechanical. The massed effect is good and the colour true. His *Spring Evening* (811) is almost as good.—*An Autumn Evening* (6) is very fresh and creditable to Mr. F. Whitehead. It is tender in tone, but the touch is a little heavy. We like this gentleman's *Street Scene, Algiers* (8).—Mr. V. Davis still continues to charm us with his sweet and serene, if rather mannered studies of late autumnal effects of misty daylight, still river pools, russet foliage, faded herbs and shrubs, and floating swans. His *Sunlight glowing on the Mere* (11) is bright and delicate. *Behind the Mill* (123), a similar, but greyer effect, is too mannered, and has not escaped the influence of the lamp. *The Passing of Autumn* (288) exhibits the same merits and the same symptoms of weakness.—Mr. P. Graham is a thorough mannerist, yet he possesses at least two subjects. This exhibition illustrates them both. In *Sea-worn Rocks* (25) he is at his very best, for if the materials are not newer than usual, there is unusual reliance upon nature, and the motive is more telling. The whole is broad and homogeneous, and free from that woolliness which deforms many good seascapes. Mr. Graham has taxed his knowledge of the structure of billows, and yet there is a good deal of flimsy work here. No. 217, *Sunshine and Shower*, illustrates Mr. Graham's other subject—a drove of shaggy, or rather woolly, cattle rambling by a loch side, abundance of stones, herbage *ad libitum*, mist and vapour laden with sunlight to order, and in addition the well-known gleam on the water. No. 217 is far inferior to No. 25.—The *Sandy Pastures* (35) of Mr. C. H. Mackie is distinguished by its massive simplicity and low tones, but the paintiness of the sky is unnatural.—*Christchurch Minster, Hampshire* (42), is, contrariwise, a little spotty, still its clear sunlight and brightness are welcome and creditable to Mr. F. Richards.—The *Yorkshire Valley* (50) of Mr. J. M. Bromley, though well painted, is in want of spaciousness and a more natural sky.

Mr. H. W. B. Davis's landscapes and cattle pictures would, but for an accident, have been noticed in the first of these articles. In *Trespassing* (54) a company of hungry cows, that have intruded into an unknown field, alight with glowing poppies and giant daisies, look up to us with evident sense of guilt which is humorously rendered by the painter, who has studied them thoroughly and treated the whole of his picture with a much improved sense of warmth and softness. The sky is a little hard, as early autumnal skies are apt to be, but not cold, and the treatment of the downs in the distance is first rate. *Spring Time* (191) charms the visitor by its expansiveness, purity, breadth, and feeling for the gradations of the atmosphere. *Summer Time* (665) renders soft sunlight to perfection, and is at once bright and solid. *The Shadow of Evening* (671) should be studied along with the artist's noble picture of 'Caesar's Camp,' which is now in the New Gallery. At once warm and rich, No. 671 is not far from being Mr. Davis's masterpiece.—Although moonrise over a rocky coast and lofty cornfield just reaped is a noble theme that has elicited the painter's sympathies, it did not induce Mr. W. G. Foster to finish his *Last Paint Pulse of Quivering Light* (80), or to refine it to the utmost. These defects eliminated, No. 80 would be a first-rate landscape. No. 322, by the same artist, deserves attention, and so does *The Blush of Spring* (915).—Mr. P. Norman's *Cromer* (86) is a capital picture of sunrise in summer. The levels of the fresh green sea have been ably painted, while the

breadth of the grey masses of buildings and the perspective of the cliffs and the rose-ness of the sky raise it above the level of merely topographical landscapes. — *Ideal* (98), the often-painted tarn of Snowdon, has supplied the subject of many a telling landscape, but few of them have dwelt on the emotional side of a fine subject in so much of Gustave Doré's mood as Mr. J. J. Inglis in his effective view of the gloomy pool, and its barren sides overshadowed by thunderclouds. We feel that the agony has been piled rather too high for good taste, still the picture is a clever one. — Contrast it with Mr. A. East's *Hayle, from Lelant* (104), a brilliant view of the sandy estuary after the tide is out and while splendid sunlight illuminates a mass of buildings and of black fishing-boats moored to the shore. This seems to us Mr. East's best work. His *Autumn Afternoon* (591) is also most excellent. — In *The City of Dis* (114) Mr. A. Goodwin is unfortunate in following John Martin and trying to express the terrible pathos of the iron city, with figures which do not truly remind us of Dante. Spectacular as it is, this fiery and gloomy vision might have been made grander by the use of simpler means, and Mr. Goodwin has, we fear, found bathos where he intended to be sublime. It is an able man's mistake to let himself fall into a melodramatic mood, and especially is it an error to use pyrotechnics in art. His *Pastoral Symphony, Guernsey* (517), to which we have before referred, is a much better thing. — Mr. L. Smythe's *Landscape* (136), although clever throughout, brilliant, and notable for large and telling motives of colour and light, lacks finish, especially in the foreground; the sky is unworthy of the rest. — *Low Tide in the Bar* (149), by Mr. F. Milner, a picture of Hayle Bar, is pleasant, homogeneous, decidedly like nature, capital in tone, and pure in colour, yet, attractive as it is, it hardly bears examination.

Except its distance, vapour-charged air, and extremely fine sky, *Between the Showers* (162) is hardly so good as we hoped for from Mr. J. E. Hodgson. — Mr. B. W. Leader contributes in *Across the Common* (167) one of his bright, clean-washed landscapes. Although extremely effective and clever, it is, as usual, mannered and superficial. Excepting some topographical details of no account as art, *Conway Bay and the Carnarvonshire Coast* (417) is exactly what we have had from Mr. Leader before — unsympathetic and metallic. No. 634, *A Surrey Sandpit*, by the same painter, is a good subject, worthy of being painted by Linnell or William Hunt; but it is not better than the other pictures of its author, whose mechanical facility betrays him at every turn. — *The Repose* (169) of Mr. J. Olsson is harmonious, but a little weak. — Mr. A. Parsons is a true lover of nature, and his works are marked by taste and delicacy. *The Flowers appear on the Earth* (184) is admirable in its free and light painting and choice draughtsmanship of a blossoming orchard and abundant spring herbage. The verdure is, perhaps, a little too positive. — Compared with Mr. Parsons's landscape, Mr. S. Cooper's *In the Meadows at Curfew Hour* (238) is old-fashioned in its porcelain-like hardness, brilliancy, thorough finish, and almost unpleasant smoothness of surface. But the groups about the ruins are well and firmly drawn, and the trees, though the sharpness of their definitions is almost metallic, are touched with learning, and the purity and brightness of the picture are quite enjoyable. As the work of a man so aged, it is a marvel. *On a Farm at Noon* (301) is also remarkable for a veteran, while *Among the Sandwich Flats* (646) would have astonished visitors to the Academies of forty years ago. — *Abandoned* (239), by Mr. J. Fraser, a water-glassed barque rolling heavily in the somewhat too green sea, and a smaller vessel sailin from

it, is commendable for the way in which the differing movements of the vessels are delineated, and, though rather wanting simplicity and massing of its parts, it makes a capital picture. — The drawing and modelling of the huge green seas which, in *The Land's End* (261), break against those mighty bastions of granite which are so well drawn in Mr. R. H. Carter's picture, deserve attention. The movements and colour of the water are excellent, but it may be a little too glassy and pale, even for those pure seas; too uniform in tints it certainly is. The cliffs need to be simplified, not with greater finish, but with greater breadth.

Quiet End of Day (270) is Mrs. Corbet's title for an harmonious and reposeful picture of meadows, willows skilfully grouped, their soft foliage and massed boughs. It has the serene sobriety of a thoroughly English theme. Its refinement and tenderness form a strong contrast to the coarse execution and tawdry painting of Mr. Colin Hunter's lake view which he calls *The Burial of the Macdonalds of Glencoe* (286), which is cruder than anything he has produced before, and so inferior in its studies and technique as hardly to be art at all. It is cruelly placed as the pendant of No. 291, Mr. D. Murray's fine view of 'The Farm Ford.' — The best part of Mr. Vicat Cole's large view of *Westminster* (306) is the sky and air about the towers of the Houses glowing in the sunlight. Nearly all the rest is mechanical, and drier even than Dawson's well-known view, which it resembles. The drawing, however, is less open to criticism. — *A South-west Gale, Steeple Cove* (346), by Mr. W. Shaw, deserves praise for the movements of the waves, but the sea-colours are poor. — Mr. A. J. Hook's *Cargo of Slates* (453) may be praised for the fine and solid draughtsmanship and painting of the sea, and the movement of the embayed sloop which is moored near a rocky coast. The lighting of the picture leaves nothing to be desired. Its simplicity and modesty contrast with the more showy qualities of Mr. C. E. Johnson's *Flowing to the Lowlands* (455), which nevertheless can boast of some pleasant colour and a bright effect. The same may be said of the artist's *Evening Shadows* (460), which is decidedly bright and pretty. — Mr. W. F. Calderon's *Orphans* (459), puppies protected by a huge deerhound, is full of character and capitally painted.

The Isles of Skomer and Skokham, which Mr. Brett has delineated in No. 596 with the felicitous breadth and finish that characterize his more studied paintings, are barren rocks some miles off the coast of Pembrokeshire; like other larger and more distant holms in the same part of the Atlantic, they rise abruptly out of deep water. To the furious gales and antagonistic currents that sweep round them are due such angry billows as those before us, speeding along as if they were a single wave, so that the summits of the long furrows break in lofty crests of peculiar form, that are finely drawn and modelled in this picture. The storm clouds overhead and the gleam upon part of the sea impart character and force of their own to the whole. *The Sea Mist drifts Inshore* (678) is a capital picture of a rocky bay, where pale yellow sands threaten to bury the huge boulders that encumber them and those blue-black colonies of mussels, the colour of which Mr. Brett employs with as much tact as Mr. Hook his stones strewn with weed. The low tide, the drifting vapours and their dim shadows are telling features of the picture, which is only a little inferior to the more ambitious No. 596. *Cardigan Bay* (756) and *The Dog Rock in Bad Weather* (763) do not differ from the majority of Mr. Brett's minor works. — As a painter Mr. J. W. North is the completest possible antithesis to Mr. Brett. Mr. North paints woodlands in mist without a defined element anywhere, and is a colourist and tone painter of scope so narrow and pathos so restricted that, unless a radical change

redeems his art, he will soon take rank as a mannerist with Mr. Leader or Mr. Vicat Cole. Of this danger, as well as of the character and value of his methods, *Druidcombe, Somerset* (602), is a capital example. The golden atmosphere is delicately toned, so to say, by the pale silver of the new moon. — Miss A. J. Walters has painted *A Bright Gleam from the West* (673) with much feeling for the truth of the sky, air, and water, while the last gold touches the crests of breaking waves and the levels of a well-drawn sea. — In Mr. J. Aumonier's *River Piave, Belluno* (892), the pearly atmosphere and enamel-like colours are enjoyable, and so is the expressive and large style. These qualities can be detected in spite of the picture's elevated position, and are in accord with the reputation of the painter. Taken together, they seem to demand a better place for the picture, which is undoubtedly an excellent piece of prose. — An admirable piece of poetry appears in its neighbour, Mr. M. R. Corbet's *The Cloud-surrounded Morn* (955), a grand vision of a sandy foreground, the estuary of a Roman river, which is studded with tamarisks and trees of thin foliage; beyond them stretches the blue and purplish shadow of the distant hills; further off, the solid flanks of the mountains rise in dim majestic masses, their rugged outlines sharply marked against the sky. The glowing purity and solemn beauty of the sky make this a noble picture, the austere charm of which is likely to be overlooked in an exhibition which is at best a congeries of items of all sorts, where the finest things suffer most. — No. 988 depicts a marsh pool studded with withered rushes as seen in a soft light, a tender greyness pervading the atmosphere, so that the whole is exceptionally massive and simple. It is called *Low Land*, and is the work of Mr. A. Brown. — The last landscape in oil to which it is our duty to call attention is Mr. C. N. Hemy's sea piece, *The Trammel Net* (989), the motion and colour of which are very good indeed; the sky is excellent, and the whole so full of air, movement, and circumstance that its only important defects are a certain chalkiness, and less clearness in the half-tones than one might wish.

THE WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

It is with great pleasure we turn to the Water-Colour Room, which contains not fewer than four hundred examples, or nearly twice as many as the Old Society's exhibition. Nor are they at all inferior to the drawings in Pall Mall; in some respects, especially the figure subjects and incidents painted on a large scale and in detail, there cannot be two opinions as to which is the more admirable gathering. The difference is still greater when we come to compare the Royal Academy's collection of drawings by artists who belong to neither of the water-colour societies with that annually formed by the Institute. That the Old Society for a body of limited numbers is wonderfully successful goes without saying; but the marked success which has attended the Academy's comparatively recent efforts we think of good omen for those who desire the Academy to open its ranks to a certain number of painters in water colour. It is quite certain that a very large proportion of those to whose works we are now about to refer are quite worthy to become members of the Royal Academy. We shall criticize them in the order of the Catalogue, and none but the exceptionally meritorious. Of these the first is Mr. J. M. Macintosh's "*When Daylight softens into Even*" (1046), a warm, tender, and homogeneous view of a road over a common. — *Wild Duck Shooting in Mull* (1049) is extremely clever, broad, and artistic as a whole, but the details are too mechanical. It is by Mr. E. E. Briggs. — *The Idle Moments* (1052) of Mr. J. Eyre is a broad, well lighted, and clearly painted cottage interior, and the figure of a girl lying on a bench and reading

is nicely put in.—A life-size bust portrait (1058) of *Mrs. R. H. Cox*, in a blue dress, is distinguished by its vigorous and large style. The difficulty of treating such a subject on such a scale makes this instance more worthy of admiration. It is by Mr. C. M. Newton.—*Solitude* (1064), by Mr. G. Cockram, is a noble landscape, and amply merits the attention it has secured. It is a wide, far-reaching view of the sea from a low sandy shore, over which the thinnest of silvery films of water is creeping slowly, and shining in the dimmed lustre of a grey day; rain-clouds are drifting into masses and turning the bluish water to slate colour. The tardy movements of these clouds, the breadth, luminosity, and expressiveness of the picture at large, prove the wisdom of the Committee's choice in buying it with the Chantry Fund. *An Anglesey Farmyard* (1122), white cottages near the sea beach in brilliant sunlight, a smaller drawing by the same contributor, is clear, luminous, pure toned, and admirable in its solidity.

Mr. S. Goetze's "*A Countenance in which did meet Sweet Records, Promises as sweet*" (1072), is almost worthy of the noble motto. It is a life-size study, from the life, of a serene, yet animated face, well drawn, and ably modelled. The chief fault is that the carnations are a little too yellow.—*Mrs. E. Herdman* (1074), by Miss M. Herdman, is a solid and well-studied picture abounding in character.—Mr. G. D. Hiscox's *Havnt of the Wild Fowl* (1078) is excellent in its drawing, local colours, and sentiment.—*Miss Grey* (1084) owes much to the deft hands of Mr. E. Roberts, who has drawn a pretty face with taste and spirit. It is a little artificial.—In *Miss L. Bradford* (1093), by Mr. W. Small, the face is imperfectly executed; it is a life-size seated figure in a brown dress, and bright, rich, and strong.—"*Our Father*," a child praying (1096), has been nicely, delicately, and prettily painted by Mr. W. Seymour, who sympathized with his subject, and is not sentimental.—If Miss M. A. Butler continues to paint birds as well as the crows are painted in her *High Court of Justice* (1101), Mr. Marks will be her friend for life.—In *Whitby, from Larpool* (1102), Mr. J. Sowden has depicted a panorama of the Esk with admirable solidity, good drawing, and brightness. The water is especially choice, but as a whole the picture wants, as it seems to us, poetic sympathy and expression to be worthy of its subject.—Mr. F. E. Sherrard's *Audrey, Daughter of E. Hill, Esq.* (1105), is one of the best of the life-size, whole-length portraits of ladies which this room contains—pictures distinguished by the brilliancy, solidity, and purity of their flesh tints, and the solid painting of the dresses, and excellent as to their style. For the like of them we should look in vain elsewhere on this side of the Channel. No. 1105 is a strongly painted three-quarters-length figure. The bright pink dress is excellently treated.—"*The Sea which breaks and roars*," by Mr. R. Smith (1106), is a capital picture of the coast in stormy weather, where the sands are half obscured by the dark rocks. Here is good, solid, and careful drawing of the boulders and waves. The atmosphere and clouds are first rate, and the only faults are a certain wooliness and a mechanical touch in the sky.—*The Geraniums* (1107) and *Oranges and Grapes* (1108) of Mr. A. Dudley are extremely good, solid, rich in colour, and faithful in their varied tints. The reproductions of the textures and the draughtsmanship leave little to be desired, and it is scarcely a fault that the pictures are a trifle hard.—Clear, firm, brilliant, and exhaustively drawn, modelled with complete skill, are all parts of Mr. W. Toplis's *Dixcart Bay, Sark* (1110), where the iron-stained slate rocks and the deep blue sea are displayed in soft, full daylight.—Mr. W. H. Millais was always a capital draughtsman in water colour, and his *Bamburgh Castle* (1114), although it is a little hard, evinces skill. *Dessert* (1115), fruit, though laboured

is extremely well drawn, bright, and true to nature. It is by Mr. F. Harris.—No. 1117, *Plums*, by Miss E. F. Grey, is singularly tender and rich, and sound in its textures and colours.

The *Captives* (1129) of Mr. St. G. Hare is a capital instance of what we have before remarked, namely, the success with which studies from the nude on a large scale, and fully finished, have been achieved by the contributors to this gallery. Here is the back, life size, of a nude woman, who is seated with her hands bound at the wrists behind her, while she is passionately embraced by a naked babe. Although the subject has been "made for the purpose" and these figures are simply studies from models deftly designed and cleverly composed, their technique deserves praise; and, so far as the flesh tints and modelling go, the picture is all that could be required—far better than experience warrants us in expecting from an artist in the method (difficult for painting nudes) that Mr. Hare affects. His *Interesting Reflections* (962) ought not to be overlooked.—Two capital architectural drawings come from Mr. R. P. Spiers, who excels in that sort of work; they are *Facade of Château de Gaillon* (1130) and *Château de Blois* (1131). They are the best of Mr. Spiers's productions, and the former is a good study of sunlight on fine white stone.

—Not innocent of the lamp is Mr. L. Rivers's *Stormy Weather* (1146), the worst defect of which is its wooliness, a quality inherent in work not thoroughly done from Nature. Of *Sunset* (1157) the same may be said, but the whole is more effective and telling, and the wooliness is rather less marked.—Three highly finished and thoroughly brilliant drawings show the great advance Mr. J. E. Hodgson has made in water-colour painting, and are purer in colour, if a little harder, than this Academician's oil paintings. They are *Milking Time* (1152), *Farming* (1153), and *A Vale in Bucks* (1154), of which we like the last best.—The reputation of M. E. Wauters will not be increased in England by his dashing and effective study from the life, at life size, called *Carmen* (1166). It would have been wise on this able painter's part to have sent something more important than this to the Royal Academy, which has acted courteously in giving a good place to an unimportant drawing.—The *Fairy Tale* (1179) of Mr. C. A. Smith is a bright and clear drawing in a conventional mood and mode.—On this *bright shingle-stranded Bay* (1180) fairly represents the abilities of Mr. P. Ghent. It has been finished with great care and skill, to an almost stereoscopic solidity of draughtsmanship and colour. The fine atmosphere is full of light.—*Golden Pets* (1183) evinces in a charming manner the skill and taste of Miss M. Walker, which are new to us. Two very natural, fresh, and pretty girls are looking at goldfish swimming in a large glass bowl. Their faces are charmingly painted, thoroughly well drawn, and spontaneous in expression. The bowl and its contents are highly to be praised for their brightness and large style.—No. 1192 is Mr. L. Rivers's *Near Eastbourne*, a good and sympathetic study of the twilight afterglow and very rich in tone.—Mr. R. Aspinwall's *An Old-World Town* (1193) is a capital piece of prose concerning Rye.—*Waiting for the Ferryman* (1196) is Mr. C. Grant's good, but rather hard picture of the afterglow on a river.—Mr. W. Osborne's *Life in the Streets, Hard Times* (1198), gives a grimy subject with much artistic force and tact, but we should not care to buy it. The effect of gloomy and lurid twilight is in keeping with the painter's theme.—The life-size bust of *Amanda* in a pink dress (1199), by Mr. H. Ryland, is most pretty, dainty, and graceful.—*Autumn Mist* (1202) is Mr. R. Jones's sympathetic rendering of nature, a fine drawing of darkening twilight and mist over an autumnal lake and its bare trees.—*Calm Evening* (1210) brings us again to Mr. L. Rivers's impressions

of nature as they are ably expressed in a picture of twilight on a sandy shore.

Mr. W. C. T. Dobson is at his best in *Griselda* (1216), a life-size bust of a girl crowned with flowers. The drawing is good and sound, and the carnations are much clearer and rosier than Mr. Dobson used to give to his studies of heads.—"*The Forest bare and serene*" (1226), by Mr. W. F. Bishop, is a beech wood strewn with red leaves in a delicate silvery effect.—No. 1233 is the *Versicolores Aves*, groups of dead birds of varied plumage, all splendidly painted and so far admirable that if Mr. M. Snapp had arranged his masses of colour with due regard to the chiaroscuro of the whole the result would have been a fine picture.—There is a good baby in Mr. W. Luker junior's *Mermaid* (1256).—The *Warwickshire Moated Grange* (1271) of Mr. O. Baker is a capital study of fine subject and sympathetically painted.—Mr. W. T. Winter's *Autumn Landscape* (1284) is excellent as a picture of tender vapours and golden light.—The *Roba di Roma* (1285) of Miss K. Hayllar, *bric-à-brac* and old draperies, exhibiting great accomplishments and brilliant and solid painting, more than enough to make the subject highly interesting.—Mr. H. Coutts's *Westmorland Fell-side* (1311), abundance of russet and golden herbage on a hillside, is, though rather flat, a piece of rich colour, good modelling, and fine solidity.—No. 1316, *A Peep at the Train*, *India*, by Mr. R. Swoboda, is a striking and powerful picture of intense sunlight. The faces and attitudes are good, spirited, and like nature, but they were not, on that account, worth painting.—Pearly evening light on old cottages and trees finds worthy representation at the hands of Mr. P. Norman in *A Wayside Inn* (1323), a drawing which is admirably homogeneous and clear.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS dispersed on the 28th ult. the collection of the late Mr. F. R. Leyland. The chief feature of the sale was the high prices fetched by the pictures Mr. Leyland possessed by Mr. Burne Jones. These fetched much higher sums than the Rossettis, which did not quite reach the prices anticipated. The works by old masters (rather a miscellaneous collection) fared but differently well. Drawings: D. G. Rossetti, *The Blessed Damozel*, 136*l.*; *Venus Verticordia*, 126*l.*; *Head of a Lady*, a study, 57*l.*; *Head of a Lady*, looking down, 58*l.*; *Head of a Lady*, looking down, 56*l.*; Pictures: W. L. Windus, *Burd Helen*, 55*l.*; *Too Late*, 105*l.*; F. Madox Brown, *Chaucer at King Edward's Court*, 105*l.*; *The Entombment*, 236*l.*; *A. Legros*, *Le Maître de Chapelle*, 262*l.*; *The Rehearsal*, 157*l.*; A. Moore, *Venus*, 215*l.*; *Sea Gulls*, 304*l.*; *Shells*, 409*l.*; J. M. Whistler, *Princesse du Pays de Porcelaine*, 441*l.*; Burne Jones, *The Mirror of Venus*, 3,570*l.*; *Merlin and Vivien*, 3,780*l.*; *The Seasons*, a set of four, 1,207*l.*; *Night and Morning*, a pair, 1,417*l.*; *Phyllis and Demophoon*, 850*l.*; *The Wine of Circe*, 1,417*l.*; *Cupid and Psyche*, 945*l.*; G. F. Watts, *Portrait of D. G. Rossetti*, 283*l.*; D. G. Rossetti, *Proserpina*, 567*l.*; *Mnemosyne or the Lamp of Memory*, 325*l.*; *Veronica Veronese*, 1,050*l.*; *A Sea Spell*, 441*l.*; *La Pia*, *de Tolomei*, 315*l.*; *Dis Manibus*, or *the Roman Widow*, 273*l.*; *The Salutation of Beatrice*, 567*l.*; *The Blessed Damozel*, 1,029*l.*; *Lady Lilith*, 525*l.*; *Monna Rosa*, 462*l.*; *The Loving Cup*, 861*l.*; *Love's Greeting*, 194*l.*; Sir J. E. Millais, *The Eve of St. Agnes*, 2,205*l.*; F. Bol, *Head of a Young Man*, in black dress and cap, 230*l.*; Rembrandt, *Head of a Young Man*, 304*l.*; Rubens, *The Annunciation*, 141*l.*; Hans Memling, *The Virgin and Child Enthroned*, 929*l.*; Palma Vecchio, *Mars and Venus*, with Cupid, in a landscape, 472*l.*; Giorgione, *Portrait of a Lady*, said to be Donna Volante, daughter of Palma Vecchio, 152*l.*; *The Holy Family*, with the portrait of the donor and his wife, 840*l.* Lorenzo

Lotto, Head of a Man, in black dress and black cap, 231l. Tintoretto, Portrait of a Venetian Senator, 120l.; The Deposition from the Cross, 110l. Sandro Botticelli, The Virgin and Child, and St. John, 1,312l.; The Madonna and Infant Christ, with St. John, 105l.; Illustrations to a story in the Decameron of Boccaccio, 1,365l.; The Saviour, standing before a balustrade, 126l.; The Virgin and Child, 246l. Filippo Lippi, The Adoration of the Magi, 735l.; The Virgin and Child, with St. Catherine and angels, 267l.; The Madonna and Child, 315l. Luca Signorelli, The Story of Coriolanus, 315l. Carlo Crivelli, St. George and the Dragon, 546l.; St. Peter and St. Paul, small whole-length figures, 315l. Lorenzo Costa, The Virgin and St. Joseph in Adoration, 987l. B. Luini, Portrait of a Lady, in a black dress and brown cap, 682l. Fra Bartolommeo, The Holy Family, with St. John, 110l. Niccolò Giolfinio, The Infant Bacchus in Landscape, 267l. Francesco Francia, The Rape of Ganymede, 236l. Velazquez, El Corregidor di Madrid, 136l.

Also the following pictures, from a different collection: G. F. Watts, A Landscape, 252l. J. Mason, Evening, near Southport, 131l. G. Rossetti, Found, 624l.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold last week the well-known collection of engravings by old masters which the late Mr. Richard Fisher, of Hill Top, Midhurst, formed. In two instances higher prices were realized than ever before had been reached by the same prints, viz., Dürer's 'Adam and Eve,' and Rembrandt's Christ healing the Sick' in the second state. Mr. Fisher had long been known as a fastidious collector, and when the sale was first announced it was generally considered that, as far as condition and impression went, a matchless collection was about to be shewn to the public and then dispersed. Surprise was, therefore, naturally expressed and disappointment felt when many of the prints were found to be in quite second and third rate condition. The most important prints were, of course, faultless, and these with Mr. Fisher's name for good taste evidently affected the whole sale, for nothing appears to have sold badly. Foreigners were present in large numbers, and the Berlin Museum succeeded in carrying off at least one item. The following prices are those realized by the more important lots: Jacopo de Barbari, Mars and Venus, 76l. Domenico Campagnola, Venus, 30l. G. Campagnola, John the Baptist, 2l. L. Cranach, The Rest in Egypt, 31l. 10s. Dürer, Adam and Eve, 410l. (this impression was in the Barnard and Maberley collections, where it realized respectively 17l. 17s. and 42l. 10s.: the highest price realized by this print hitherto was 125l., the sum given for the St. John Dent example at Sotheby's in 1884); The Nativity, 41l.; The Virgin, with long hair, 11l.; Virgin, with short hair, 26l. 10s.; The Virgin suckling the Infant Christ, 46l.; The Holy Family, 41l.; St. Sebastian tied to a column, 48l.; St. Jerome, 63l.; Melancholy, 4l.; The Knight and Death, 100l.; The Arms with the Skull, 42l. Jacopo Francia, Christian Charity, 62l.; Lucretia, first state, 100l. L. van Eyden, The Adoration of the Magi, 56l.; The Rest in Egypt, 94l. A. Mantegna, The Embayment, 41l.; Christ, St. Andrew, and Longinus, 30l. An undescribed plate of Mars, Venus, and Cupid, by an Italian master signing himself L, 70l. Master of Zwolle, The Large Crucifixion, 100l. Israel van Meekenen, thirteen of his works in thirteen lots, 185l. 2s. Girolamo Mocetto, The Baptism of Christ, 124l. Van Meekenen, The Quarrel with Drawn Knives, second state, 63l.; The Woman Singing, first state, 80l.; The Painter, fourth state, 37l.; The Peasant paying his Reckoning, fourth state, 42l. G. B. Cuvillier, Porto, The Crucifixion, 31l. The series by Marc Antonio, contrary to expectation, sold well, and, let us hope, indicates a better appreciation of this master's work than has appeared of late years: David, after Francia, 81l.;

The Virgin lamenting over the Body of Christ, 37l.; St. Paul preaching at Athens, 46l.; The Virgin and Child on Clouds, 30l.; The Virgin suckling the Child, 100l.; The Holy Family under a Palm Tree, 80l.; The Holy Family with a Cradle, 44l.; Lucretia, first state, 170l.; The Climbers, 51l. Rembrandt, Rembrandt leaning on a Stone Sill, 82l.; Christ healing the Sick, or the Hundred Guilder Piece, second state, 740l. (in the Palmer sale at Sotheby's this print realized 270l., and this price was the highest on record for a second state Hundred Guilder until last week); The Three Trees, 108l.; A Village near the High Road, third state, 42l.; Landscape, with a ruined tower, third state, 36l.; Landscape, with a cottage and a Dutch haybarn, 51l.; A Peasant carrying Milkpails, second state, 30l. Martin Schongauer, Christ appearing to the Magdalen in the Garden, 38l.; St. Anthony tormented by Demons, early undescribed state, 45l.; The Virgin on a Throne, 41l.; The Death of the Virgin, on paper, with the small ox head, 300l. The collection realized 8,088l. 2s. 6d.

The first instalment of the pictures of MM. Haro, sold at the Galerie Sedelmeyer at the beginning of the week, produced 458,494 francs. The chief prices attained were: Fragonard, Les Amants heureux, 12,000 fr. Greuze, L'Innocence, 40,000 fr. Rembrandt, Portrait de Saskia, 39,500 fr.; Le Repos pendant la Fuite en Egypte, 15,000 fr. Rubens, L'Ensevelissement du Christ, 38,000 fr. Chaplin, Le Rêve d'Amour, 15,200 fr. Courbet, Le Ruisseau du Puits noir, 39,000 fr. Eugène Delacroix, L'Enfant Jésus devant la Vierge, 12,000 fr. Daubigny, Marine, effet de soleil couchant, 14,300 fr. Henner, Eglogue, 12,505 fr. Ch. Jacque, La Rentrée avant l'orage, 10,305 fr. Henri Regnault, La Sortie du Pacha à Tanger, 29,000 fr.

In the second instalment of the Haro collection the only work which fetched a high price was 'Dans la Rosée,' by Carolus Duran. 'L'Atelier de Courbet,' by the painter, and the 'Sardanapale' of Delacroix were withdrawn, the reserve price not being reached.

NOTES FROM ROME.

I.

AN historical document of very modest appearance, but of remarkable importance, has been found in the Catacombs of Priscilla on the Via Salaria. It is a gravestone containing the name of an Epitaph on the outside face, and a *tabula lusoria* or gaming table on the back or inner side. These tables are composed of thirty-six letters, arranged in three parallel lines of twelve each, and each line is divided into two groups of six letters. The thirty-six letters generally express a sentence complete in itself, and allusive to the fortunes of the game, to the noisy merriment of the winners, to the despair of the losing party, to the anxiety of "backers." The meaning of the present one is altogether different. The words are:—

HOSTES—VICTOS
ITALIA—GAUDET
LVDITE—ROMANI.

"Italy rejoices in the defeat of her enemies; O Romans, come and play." A second table with an allusion to the same historical event has been discovered fifteen hundred miles away in the Catacombs of S. Eucharius at Treves. Like its Roman mate, it contains on the outside the epitaph of a Memorius, husband of Festa, who died at the age of thirty-seven; on the inner face the same *tabula lusoria* expressed with a different formula:—

VIRTUS—IMPERI
HOSTES—VINCI
LVDANT—ROMANI.

"The enemies of the Empire have been defeated: O Romans, come and play."

What is this victory which causes such intense relief to the populations of the Empire, so that

they are invited to give up all concern about barbarians invading their land, and devote themselves to the joys of life? It was suggested at first that the battle alluded to was that of Pollenza, gained by Stilicho over Alaric and the Goths in 403, or else that of Fiesole, gained by Radagaisus in 405.

The sense of security generated by those two victories was, in fact, so great that a triumphal arch was raised to Arcadius, Honorius, and Theodosius near the Bridge of Hadrian (Ponte S. Angelo), *quod Getarum nationem in omne ævum docuere extingui*, "because they had wiped from the face of the earth the nation of the Goths." Five years later the Goths took possession of Rome and plundered the city at their leisure. I suppose none of them could read Latin, as the triumphal arch by Hadrian's Bridge was not demolished nor its inscription erased. Perhaps the Gothic leaders were prompted to save the structure by the same feeling of pride which induced the Russian generals to save the "Castor-Brunnen" at Coblenz in 1814.

The funeral inscription engraved on the back of the gaming table discovered in the Catacombs of S. Eucharius at Treves, as well as its companion from Priscilla's, are at least fifty years older than the victories of Pollenza and Fiesole. The gaming tables, therefore, must have been made in the third century, and their inscriptions must refer to another victory famous in the history of the Empire. This can be but one: the victory gained by Aurelian in 271 over the barbarians on the banks of the Metaurus, near Fanum-Fortune.

The terror which struck the population of Rome and of the peninsula at their first barbaric invasion was such that the Emperor and the Senate decided at once to fortify the capital. The hurry with which the walls of Aurelian were raised can be realized by those only who have had the opportunity of making as it were their autopsy when the walls have been cut open by the engineers of the "Piano regolatore."

In 1884, while the wall between the third and the fourth towers on the right of the Porta S. Lorenzo was demolished, a nymphæum was discovered in the thickness of the wall itself, with the statues still standing in their niches. And good works of art they were. One of the groups, illustrated by Prof. Petersen, and representing a fight between satyrs and giants, is now exhibited in the Palazzo dei Conservatori.

The two stones found at Treves and at Priscilla's are the only epigraphic record yet discovered of one of the greatest events in the history of Rome.

Under the church of S. Maria de Cacenbaris (makers of brass or clay kettles and kitchen utensils), between the Ghetto and the church of S. Carlo a Catinari, the collar of a runaway slave has been discovered, together with other "antiques." The collar has the shape of a brass band, 40 centimètres in circumference, riveted behind the neck, with the following inscription on the upper surface: "I am the servant of Scholasticus, man of rank: catch me, because I have run away from his house, which is called Domus Pulverata."

Many such inscriptions have been already discovered, both in Rome and in the suburbs. They are generally engraved, not on the collar, but on discs which were hung or soldered to it. They belong to the fourth century of our era, and all posterior to the edict of Constantine forbidding for ever the practice of disfiguring or marking the faces of runaway slaves by means of hot irons. Their importance arises from the addresses of the slave's legal dwelling, specifying the quarter, the street, the house, the name of owner, &c. The house of "Scholasticus, man of rank," must have been well known, inasmuch as it was enough to name it without any other supplementary indication. Thus we have in modern Rome the "Casa dei Pupazzi" or the "Case Bruciate," known just as

well as the Palazzo Farnese. As the house of Nero was called Aurea from the brightness of its gilt ornamentations, so the present one may have been called Pulverata from the greyish colour of its façade; still this peculiarity does not seem a sufficient characteristic to make it distinguishable among the 42,000 houses of ancient Rome. The name must have been derived from the street in which it was located; and as we had in mediæval Rome a Via Arenula, and we have in the modern city a Via del Polverone, both named from the sand-banks of the Tiber which runs close by, it is probable that a Vicus Pulveratus or a Via Pulverata would have been named in classic times from the same local cause.

More prolix are the indications given by a second document of the same nature, discovered near Velletri. The inscription says: "My name is Asellus; I am the servant of Præictus, an official of the Præfectura Annonæ. Catch me because I have run away beyond the walls of the city: bring me back to (my master's) house, (which is located) in the street *ad tonsoras* near the Temple of Flora." Præictus must have lived near the present Via delle Quattro Fontane.

RODOLFO LANCIANI.

THE SALON OF THE CHAMP DE MARS. (Second Notice.)

Is it due to the great quantity of sermons that have of late thundered in our ears that so many religious pictures, or pictures of religious intention rather, multiply round us? or is it, perhaps, to remind the angelic host that they may rejoice over the conversion of a great number of sinners? I cannot concern myself very seriously with, or go very deeply into, the exhibits of MM. Montenard, Gaston La Touche, Jacques Blanche, Dinet, and some others. Because it occurs to M. Montenard to insert one or two figures, more or less provided with aureoles, into the Provençal landscape which he paints with such brilliant though conventional dexterity; because M. Dinet likes to exhibit one of his well-known Arabian *fantasies* and label it *Golgotha* (346); because M. Blanche depicts, seated at an English sideboard such as he loves to paint (M. Blanche is one of our most fervent Anglomaniacs, and would think himself quite discredited if he were ever caught in other than correct London costume), a mysterious personage of mystic attractions (certainly somewhat attractive), who, surrounded by a group of neighbours in homely garments, breaks, with inexplicable solemnity, a small piece of white bread—I say because of these pictures it would be absurd to maintain that these artists were exponents of religious art.

But the case of M. Jean Béraud is more complicated. Here for the second time are two pictures from the brush of the painter of the boulevards, the *cafés chantants*, and the public balls, in which the religious intention is strongly marked, and in which, though the point of view and the general setting may be taken exception to, the serious feeling is incontestable. *Pendant l'Angelus à Zermatt* (73) shows us some tourists lounging at the doors of a *café*, where they smoke and jest in their usual frivolous fashion, while the poor workpeople, arrested by the sound of the bell, uncover their heads, kneel reverently, and pray, like the peasants of Millet's painting. *La Descente de Croix* (72) is still more remarkable. The body of the Saviour has just been lifted from the Cross. It is received into the winding sheet while all the ordinary witnesses mentioned in the sacred story are grouped round, somewhat after the manner of the little 'Descent' of Rembrandt at Munich. Only their costumes are those of Parisians of 1892! Here are a workman in a blue blouse, a few artisans and ragamuffins; an old woman in a black dress and with thin grey hair, crushed with misery and weeping real tears, is the Virgin; this other is Mary Magdalen. At a little distance

from the group stands a workman, who must have been a Communist before he became an Apostle; he turns towards the panorama of the city spreading at his feet, and menaces it with his fist for its slaughter of the prophets. Such anachronisms surprise and disconcert the public. But at the same time all this has been conceived and executed seriously; there is a touching sincerity in the expression of sorrow which animates every one of the actors in the drama, and M. Jean Béraud certainly conveys the effect of having quitted the Rue Bréda for the road to Damascus. May it be so!

But the most beautiful religious picture in this collection is *L'Ami des Humbles* (681) of M. Lhermitte; it is a paraphrase on the theme of the *pèlerin d'Emmaüs*. In a village inn Christ is seated between two workmen. The movement of surprise with which these honest people suddenly recognize their Master is wonderfully true to life; astonishment, confusion, a vague fear, mixed with an overpowering joy, are all expressed in their faces, their gestures, their attitude, in the most natural manner possible. Add to this that the quality of the painting is excellent, the effect of the light more decided and less dispersed than we regret to see in some of M. Lhermitte's works, and you will understand that the success here attained is very considerable.

It only remains to me to mention the works of some stranger artists and the section so happily devoted to objects of art, in which are so highly appreciated the ceramic exhibits of M. Carrière, the vases of Delaherche, the *flammés* of Chaplet, and especially a series of vases in glazed and engraved ware by Emile Gallé (of Nancy). But I fear to trespass on your space, and will return to the subject in another letter.

ANDRÉ MICHEL.

Fine-Art Gossip.

At Silchester, it is said, a Christian basilica has been discovered—a basilica of the fourth century! It is the oldest church in Great Britain.

ANOTHER addition has been made to the National Gallery by a bequest from Mr. Richard W. Cooper of a 'Landscape' by F. Moucheron, which comprises ruins and figures treated in that excellent artist's finished and neat manner. His signature is on the cornice of one of the buildings. As Moucheron generally worked with Lingelbach, it has been suggested that the latter painter had his usual share in this production, which is, for the present, hung in the Octagon Room. The permanent number 1352 shows how numerous the great collection in Trafalgar Square is growing, and indicates that the sooner the buildings there are enlarged the better it will be.

THE good people of Carlisle seem to be much puzzled where to put the monument of their late bishop. They have agreed that somewhere or other in the cathedral church there shall be a recumbent figure, and that Mr. Hamo Thornycroft is to make it, which is good so far as it goes. But as to its site they cannot agree, and several have been proposed. Of these by far the best is that between the two pillars of the choir north of the altar—a position which in cathedral churches is nearly always filled by an important ancient monument, but which in this one happens to have in it only a screen of indifferent design, set there a few years ago. A really good monument in that place would be a great improvement to the choir.

For a few days may be seen at No. 2, Mill Street, Conduit Street, Regent Street, a highly interesting collection of tapestries, eleven in number and representing various subjects, uniformly wrought by the *haute lisse* method, and dating from about four different periods of the later half of the sixteenth century and earlier half of the seventeenth. They are in three, or

rather four, varieties of one style, that of the later Italian School when under the influence of Giulio Romano, and the still more florid, if weaker, phase of design which succeeded it. The figures are of life size, or sometimes larger. The subjects are not yet identified with certainty, but there is little doubt that one of the more important examples depicts Rebecca at the well. Another, and perhaps the earliest instance, undoubtedly represents the great amphitheatre at Ravenna in the ruined condition it was in in the sixteenth century. There are several figures in the foreground. Another picture shows the payment of tribute in gold and precious vessels by the leaders of a conquered nation to a victorious monarch, who, with his attendants and troops about him, receives the submission of the kneeling ambassador. Considering their age and the chances to which such relics are exposed in the progress of time, these specimens are in admirable preservation. They have never been tampered with in any way. Four of them seem to have come from the looms of Van der Roost of Brussels. They came lately from Spain, and had long been the possession of the Church.

THE great collection of prehistoric antiquities of all sorts and sculptured remains, chiefly Gaulish and Roman, at St. Germain, is now approaching completion, with, so far as these antiquities go, very profitable results. As to the building, all the signs of the usage it has undergone since François I. died have disappeared from the portions which have, as yet, been taken in hand. No doubt these portions are better than new, but there is no more history in them. At present the very fine chapel, which, with other monuments, comprises that of James II. of England, has not been touched, and the tracery of the windows contains no glass. It is suggested in the Château that in the event of a restoration of the Stuart dynasty in Great Britain by the White Rose Society the relics of Jacques d'Angleterre would be generously offered and gratefully accepted.

MESSRS. GREVEL & Co. are going to publish a translation, by Miss Perkins of Newnham, of Prof. Diehl's 'Excursions in Greece to Recently Explored Sites of Classical Interest.' Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, LL.D., contributes an introduction.

THERE is to be at Amsterdam an Exposition Communale of contemporary art, which will be open from September 5th till October, and perhaps three weeks longer if successful. Pictures will be received from Thursday, August 4th, till Saturday, August 13th. Six gold medals will be distributed among the exhibitors. An international exhibition is to be held at Monte Carlo from November 15th to April 15th. The headquarters of the committee, of which M. Gérôme and M. Carolus Duran are honorary presidents, are at 18, Rue Vezelay, Paris.

THE French authorities have characteristically determined to complete the decoration of the Chambre des Députés, Paris, in which the brilliant bas-relief of M. Dalou called 'Minau et le Comte de Deux Brézé' is conspicuous by means of six statues of noteworthy personages of one category. They are to represent Danton, by M. A. Boucher; Gambetta, by M. Falguière; Ledru-Rollin, by M. Barrias; Vergniaud, by M. Dalou; Casimir Périer, by M. Marqueste; and Berryer, by M. Steiner.

MUSIC

Wagner as I Knew Him. By Ferdinand Praeger. (Longmans & Co.)

The stream of Wagnerian literature continues to flow in undiminished volume, now will it cease until an Otto Jahn or a Philip

N° 3371
Spitta a
exhaust
we must
attained
that the
The pre
and dis
Wagner
telligent
intimacy
genius
enemies
if ever,
is to a c
until 18
its cont
previous
portion,
interest
especial
the Dre
details o
in his a
accuses
of incor
evident
episode
nothing
natural
youthfu
faulty i
writer's
felicitou
being t
Mima F
"Of r
pair of s
ful index
to bespe
secured
in the h
proachin
thoughts
it had be
of the g
was joy
heart's
loved.
He was
bitious;
He year
his feet
and desir
to him.
bowed h
Praeger
pain, a
chronicl
eventual
Hans v
measura
can be r
written
1870, h
"Oft
your lov
of child
there bl
beautiful
Wagner
this at l
seven ye
Conce
Praeger
of the
which h
conclusi
persona
periods

Spitta arises to present the world with an exhaustive monograph. For this, however, we must wait until the son of the master has attained his majority, when it is understood that the autobiography is to be published. The present instalment, though fragmentary and disjointed, is a notable contribution to Wagneriana, coming as it does from an intelligent thinker who for a time was in closest intimacy with the strange and paradoxical genius whose capacity for making bitter enemies and idolatrous friends has rarely, if ever, been equalled. The title of the book is to a certain extent a misnomer, for Praeger had no personal acquaintance with Wagner until 1855, though more than two-thirds of its contents deal with the composer's life previous to that memorable year. In this portion, however, we find much that is interesting and comparatively new, more especially the account of Wagner's share in the Dresden insurrection in 1849, and the details concerning his domestic life. Praeger in his anxiety to avoid hero worship virtually accuses Wagner of cowardice, or at any rate of inconsistency, because in later years he evidently desired to bury in oblivion the episode at the barricades. There was nothing more in this than the general and natural desire of ripe manhood to forget youthful escapades. Amid much that is faulty in diction, owing, of course, to the writer's nationality, we meet with several felicitous passages, one of the most pleasing being the portrait of Wagner's first wife, Mimma Planer:—

"Of medium height, slim figure, she had a pair of soft gazelle-like eyes which were a faithful index of a tender heart. Her look seemed to bespeak your clemency, and her gentle speech secured at once your good will. Her movements in the house were devoid of everything approaching bustle. Quick to anticipate your thoughts, your wish was complied with before it had been expressed. Her bearing was that of the gentle nurse in the sick chamber. It was joy to be tended by her. She was full of heart's affection, and Wagner let himself be loved. Her nature was the opposite of his. He was passionate, strong-willed, and ambitious; she was gentle, docile, and contented. He yearned for conquest, to have the world at his feet; she was happy in her German home, and desired no more than permission to minister to him. From the first she followed him with bowed head."

Praeger glances lightly, but with evident pain, at the final separation, and merely chronicles Wagner's acquaintance and eventual union with the divorced wife of Hans von Bülow. That the new ties immeasurably increased his joy in life there can be no question. In a letter to Praeger, written from Lucerne, November 11th, 1870, he says:—

"Often do I now think of you because of your love for children. My house, too, is full of children, the children of my wife, but beside there blooms for me a splendid son, strong and beautiful, whom I dare call Siegfried Richard Wagner. Now think what I must feel, that this at last has fallen to my share. I am fifty-seven years old."

Concerning Wagner's literary works Praeger has little to say, with the exception of the notorious 'Judaism in Music,' to which he devotes an entire chapter, proving conclusively that the attack was not due to personal spite or animosity. At various periods of his career the master was on

terms of warm friendship with Jews, but he could not conquer the natural antipathy to the Semitic race which is unfortunately so common among Teutonic peoples, and there was just enough of truth in his virulent language to make it sting. The most interesting portion of the book to English readers is that which deals with Wagner's engagement as conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts. That a conspiracy was organized to render his position here intolerable is perfectly clear. Musical criticism in 1855 was mostly in the hands of a clique, which Wagner offended because of the independent attitude he assumed, at that time uncommon, but now happily the rule rather than the exception. Sainton and the orchestra generally grew to admire and respect him, and the subscribers for the most part recognized his rare gifts as a leader; but the directors were powerless against the tide of opposition, and at the close of the season he was released permanently from a false position. Praeger's close intimacy with Wagner during this period enabled him to study his friend's character very narrowly, and the portrait he draws is vivid and at the same time full of seeming contradictions. It is difficult to reconcile outbursts of selfishness and intense irritability with displays of almost feminine tenderness for humanity and the brute creation, but Wagner seems to have been everything by turns and nothing long. His curious fondness for luxurious apparel is fully explained on the ground of his peculiar physical constitution:—

"His skin was so sensitive that he wore silk next to the body, and that at a time when he was not the favoured of fortune..... Thus it was that from physical causes Wagner preferred silks and velvets, and so a constitutional defect produced widespread and ungenerous charges of affected originality and sumptuous luxuriousness."

In spite of the want of editorial supervision which is apparent on almost every page, 'Wagner as I Knew Him' is an eminently readable book.

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Manon,' 'Roméo et Juliette.'
PRINCES' HALL.—The Bach Choir.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Philharmonic Concerts.

REMARKS concerning the performances at the Opera need not be lengthy this week. In Massenet's pleasant little work 'Manon' on Friday last week M. van Dyck repeated his remarkably fine impersonation of the Chevalier des Grieux, in which he first appeared in London last year. M. van Dyck is an artist to his finger tips, everything he does being thoroughly well considered, and therefore convincing. Unfortunately he was not associated with a Manon Lescart worthy of his powers; for although Mlle. Mravina is a far more acceptable vocalist than Mlle. Sybil Sanderson, who took the character last year, her acting is devoid of piquancy and charm. M. Plançon was admirable as the elder Des Grieux, and the other parts were well filled. The accompaniments were beautifully rendered under the direction of M. Jehin.

Traces of the fatigue engendered by an arduous season in America were apparent in the efforts of MM. Jean and Édouard de Reszke in Gounod's 'Roméo et Juliette' on

Monday, but there is no reason to fear that these incomparable artists have seriously injured their vocal powers. M. Jean de Reszke, however, may be recommended to revert to his former methods in matters of detail; the changes he has made in his appearance as Romeo are not for the better. The Juliet of Madame Eames is vocally commendable. The general representation of an opera which may now be numbered among the most popular in the Covent Garden repertory remains excellent, the cast being strengthened by the appearance of M. Plançon as Capulet.

According to a custom that has much to commend it, the Bach Choir terminated its season on Tuesday afternoon with a brief programme, chiefly of unaccompanied part-music, at the Princes' Hall. The principal item was Palestrina's Mass in six parts, 'Assumpta est Maria,' composed in 1585, and regarded by those familiar with Palestrina's music as one of his finest works. It was first revived by the Bach Choir eight years ago, according to an edition prepared by Mr. W. S. Rockstro, against whose alterations of the original we found it necessary to protest (*Athen.* No. 2944), more particularly as no intimation of the editing was furnished to the audience. There is no occasion to repeat what was then said, but it is only fair to add that on the present occasion Mr. Rockstro's embellishments were fully described in the book of words. Other examples of antiquarian music were Sweelinck's 75th and 134th Psalms, in four and six parts respectively. They are settings of the opening words of a metrical version published at Amsterdam under the title of "Les Pseaumes de David mis en rime françoise par Clement Marot et Theodore de Beze." Sweelinck was celebrated as an organist in the Dutch capital, and was the first known composer who wrote an independent pedal part in an organ fugue. The statement that "he was the master of Reinken [or Reincke], who was in turn the master of John Sebastian Bach," needs correction, if the date usually given of the death of Sweelinck, 1624, and that of the birth of Reincke, 1623, are both accurate. An effective part-song by Mr. Charles Wood, being a setting of Shakespeare's lines "Full fathom five," and Pearsall's ballad in ten parts 'Sir Patrick Spens,' completed the vocal portion of the concert. The singing of the Choir, if not immaculate, was on the whole not much below the usual level of excellence. Miss Lilian Griffiths played Max Bruch's Violin Romance in a minor, Op. 42, and two movements from Bach's Partita in E, exceedingly well, the latter with Schumann's accompaniment. The concert was conducted by Prof. Villiers Stanford.

The playing of the Philharmonic orchestra has been somewhat irregular this season, but except that the second movement of Schubert's Unfinished Symphony in B minor was allowed to drag somewhat, the efforts of Mr. F. H. Cowen's splendid body of executants at the concert of Wednesday evening call for nothing but praise. True their task was comparatively light, for besides the Unfinished Symphony the only items for orchestra alone were Mendelssohn's 'Hebrides' Overture and two pieces by Dr. Mackenzie, the 'Benedictus,' and the Cou-

rante from the music to 'Ravenswood.' Mr. Frederic Lamond gave a highly intelligent and even powerful rendering of Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in G, No. 4; but the cadenzas he introduced, we believe from the pen of Rubinstein, were not in harmony with the spirit of the work. Herr Hugo Becker displayed fine execution in two movements from Raff's showy though not very interesting Concerto in D for violoncello, and Miss Macintyre sang airs by Verdi and Meyerbeer exceedingly well, save as to faulty enunciation, a defect of which this young vocalist has not yet cured herself.

Musical Gossip.

THE abnormal activity now prevailing in musical circles can only be attributed to the conviction that a General Election is imminent, and that the London season will necessarily come to an early close. The number of concerts and recitals now being given daily is unprecedented, and there will be no interval during the generally reposeful period of Whitsuntide. On Thursday afternoon last week Mlle. Janotha gave an entertainment in St. James's Hall, which she styled a pianoforte recital, though her own share in the programme was not large, the most important feature being a series of nine "Mountain Scenes" from her own pen, suggested by a tour in the Carpathians. The sketches are for the most part vague, and the titles do not assist the listener, the most noteworthy exception being No. 5, 'The Eye of the Sea,' a melodious piece. The influence of Schumann is apparent throughout, and the "Mountain Scenes" are dedicated to the master's widow. A number of songs, chiefly settings of verses by the Poet Laureate from the pen of Lady Tennyson, were well rendered by Miss Carlotta Elliot, Miss Marie Brema, and Mr. James Ley, who showed much promise as a baritone vocalist.

On the same afternoon Mr. Alexander Siloti, a pianist from Moscow, gave a recital in the Princes' Hall, and made a highly favourable impression in a programme generally unconventional, though deficient in works of the first grade. His artistic feeling and fine technique were perhaps displayed to most advantage in minor items by Beethoven, Rubinstein, and Liszt. A set of Variations in B minor, attributed to Schubert, should have been more fully described, as they do not appear among the composer's published works for pianoforte solo.

On Thursday evening the Handel Society gave an invitation concert in St. James's Hall, the programme, strangely enough, containing no works by the composer whose name the society bears. A fair amount of justice was rendered to Beethoven's Mass in C, Haydn's 'Military' Symphony in G, and his motet "Insane et vanse curie," under the direction of Mr. F. A. W. Docker, the orchestra as well as the choir consisting mainly of ladies; and Dr. Hubert Parry conducted a performance of his spirited 'Eton Ode,' written for the 450th anniversary of the foundation of the college last year. The Handel Society might well appeal more directly to the general public, since its means appear to be adequate for high-class work.

On the same evening the Royal College of Music gave its first chamber concert of the present term, the principal items in the programme being Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, Op. 12; Dvorák's Pianoforte Quintet in A, Op. 81; and Brahms's part-songs for female voices, Op. 44.

On Friday afternoon there were again two pianoforte recitals. Sir Charles Halle continued his Schubert series at St. James's Hall, playing the Sonata in A minor, Op. 42; the Fantasia in

C, Op. 15 (not 45, as printed in the programme); and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the Impromptus, Op. 142. Miss Fillinger's songs were 'Delphine,' 'Florio,' 'Der Leidende,' 'Der Jüngling an der Quelle,' and 'An den Mond.'

At the Princes' Hall Mlle. Kleeberg gave her first recital this season, and displayed her singularly refined method in Handel's Suite in D minor, in which she infused sufficient vigour; Mendelssohn's Variations in E flat, Op. 82; Beethoven's Sonata in B flat, Op. 22; Schumann's 'Faschingschwank aus Wien'; and items by Chopin.

THERE is little to be said concerning Señor Sarasate's first concert on Saturday afternoon at St. James's Hall. The Spanish violinist once more displayed his versatility, his solos being Max Bruch's somewhat unsatisfactory Concerto in D minor, Op. 44, Guiraud's trivial Caprice, and a meretricious arrangement of Scotch airs from his own pen. Mr. Cusins's orchestra was heard to tolerable advantage in Mozart's so-called 'Jupiter' Symphony and minor pieces.

THE directors of the London Saturday Concerts have commenced their enterprise at a most unfortunate period of the year, but at any period they would fail to gain the support of amateurs by such a programme as that offered last Saturday evening. It was a miscellaneous entertainment carried out by performers of various degrees of merit, and of no musical interest whatever. To dwell on details would be mere waste of space.

THE immense audience at the first of the Richter Concerts on Monday evening indicated that a programme of familiar music by Beethoven and Wagner remains the most potent attraction for the patrons of these performances. Obviously they can still listen without weariness to the 'Eroica' Symphony, the 'Kaiser' March, the prelude and close from 'Tristan und Isolde,' the Introduction to the Third Act of 'Die Meistersinger,' and the 'Walkürenritt.' Concerning the manner in which these things are rendered under Herr Richter's direction there is nothing that is new to be said. Enough that Monday's performances were fully equal to the average in point of merit.

ANOTHER new pianist, Mr. Isidor Cohn, gave a recital at the Princes' Hall on Monday afternoon, and displayed good technique, but little artistic feeling, in Brahms's Sonata in C, Op. 1; a Sarabande and Passacaille in G minor by Handel; two of Schumann's Intermezzi, Op. 4; and items by Beethoven, Chopin, Mackenzie, &c. His best effort was a Caprice by Stephen Heller, taken from Mendelssohn's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' music.

On the same afternoon Master Otto Hegner gave his last recital for the present in St. James's Hall. This lad should no longer be described as a prodigy; he is a well-equipped artist, his rendering of Beethoven's Sonata in C, Op. 2, No. 3, and three of Schubert's Impromptus being wholly satisfactory in every sense. His tone is singularly pure and full, and his execution well-nigh faultless. Moreover, he shows almost invariably that he has sympathy with the music he is interpreting.

On Thursday last week a new cantata for male voices and orchestra by Dr. F. T. Read was brought to a first hearing at Queen's College, Oxford. Sigurd, the hero of the tale, is a roving Viking, and the main incident of the book is a contest in the lists, in which he is victorious. The composer is at his best in the chorus of spectators, which evinces dramatic power. Another piece which created a favourable impression was a *Volkslied*, in which the melody is assigned to the first bass. The composer, who conducted, must have been satisfied with the rendering of the work and the applause with which it was received.

A LARGE number of eminent artists—including Mesdames Clara Samuël, Marian McKenzie,

Damian, Janotha, and Kornatski, and Messrs. McGuckin, Lawrence Kellie, Oswald, Roberts, Pierpoint, Piatti, Oberthur, and Naché—gave their services in the "Farewell Testimonial Concert" of Mr. Henry Lazarus at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. The veteran clarinetist, who has been more than fifty years before the public, took part in Gade's Fantasiestücke in F and A flat for pianoforte and clarinet, playing with much of his former skill. The remainder of Tuesday's concerts, more than a dozen in all, must necessarily pass unnoticed.

THE Westminster Orchestral Society gave its final concert for the present season last week. The programme was excellent, but we cannot speak very highly of the performance either of Beethoven's Symphony in D, No. 2, or Rossini's Overture to 'Semiramide.' An agreeable Notturmo, scored with taste by the conductor, Mr. Stewart Macpherson, was, however, well played. Miss Fanny Davies was perfect in Schumann's Concertstück in G for pianoforte and orchestra, Op. 92, and Mr. W. H. Cummings rendered Beethoven's 'Adelaide' and Félicien David's 'O ma Maitresse' with welcome refinement, singing in place of Mr. David Hughes.

THE Paris journals speak in very high terms concerning the production of M. Reyer's 'Salammbo' at the Opéra, especially of the impersonation of the titular character by Madame Coron. M. Saléza as Mathô is also warmly praised, and the mounting is said to exceed in beauty and magnificence anything ever witnessed at the Académie.

PROF. BRIDGE has delivered his Easter term lectures at Gresham College during the past week, the subjects treated being 'The Triumphs of Oriana,' the musical notes in Pepys's 'Diary,' and a third, 'Talk about the Orchestra,' dealing with the French horn. Illustrations were furnished by the choir of Westminster Abbey, a quartet of French horns, Miss N. A. Turner, and Mr. Dan Price.

IN the June number of the *Musical Times* appears the first of a series of articles on Beethoven's sketch-books, now in the British Museum, from the pen of Mr. J. S. Shedlock, who appears to have made a minute, and certainly an intelligent, examination of these unique musical remains. When completed the essays should be published in book form.

IN various notices which have appeared concerning the Musical and Dramatic Exhibition at Vienna severe comments have been made on the unreadiness of the English section. There has certainly been unfortunate delay, due to the policy of *laissez faire* which, rightly or wrongly, is for the most part pursued with reference to art matters in this country. As no State grant was to be looked for, funds had to be raised by private subscription, and the exhibits have also been collected from private sources. The committee has been on the whole as successful as could have been expected, and a collection valued at nearly 30,000*l.* will shortly be on view at the exhibition.

THE *Musikalisches Wochenblatt* publishes a full list of the artists engaged for the Bayreuth Festival plays commencing July 21st, from which some extracts may be quoted. In 'Parsifal' the principal rôles will be sustained as follows: Parsifal, M. van Dyck and Herr Grüning; Kundry, Frläulein Malten and Mailhac; Gurnemanz, Herren Greugg and Frauscher; Amfortas, Herren Kaschmann and Scheidemann. In 'Tristan und Isolde,' Tristan, Herr Vogl; Isolde, Frau Sucher; Kurwenal, Herr Plank. In 'Tannhäuser,' Herr Grüning in the titular part; Venus, Frläulein Mailhac; Wolfram, Herr Scheidemann. In 'Die Meistersinger,' Hans Sachs, Herr Gura; Walther, Herr Anthes; Beckmesser, Herr Müller; David, Herr Hofmüller. The repre-

atives
pon. He
engaged a
fill comm
At the c
on the 26
Mendelsso
aus at L
composer p
the statu
simple, bu
ur, kind
Convent
Rustic
Perform
of Cru
Mr. Rol
Madame
Musical
M. Dulo
Convent
Sir Aug
Miss Kl
Miss Ne
London
Room
Convent
Miss Co
Entertai
For.
African
Mr. and
Mr. Far
Mr. Fra
The Por
Mr. Lau
Convent
Sir Cha
Miss An
Concert
Miss R
Convent
Senior Se
Messrs.
Miss M
Mr. Aid
Mr. Nor
Messrs.
(Bang
London
Miss M
Convent
TICKETS for
THESE OFFIC
book.
ENGLISH
Notes et six
Moreau.
OPERA CO
quatre Actes.
SOME s
Shakspea
pieces, bo
peare an
a transla
days befo
companie
associated
French tr
and the la
poets are
French r
the latest
the meri
rendered.
peare ar
scarcely r
and Cleo
of Goeth
is, bearin
living m
replace i
will not
and its sc
dramatic
tragedy v
the stage
et effecti
less plea
are fam
sources w
for appro

representatives of Elizabeth and Eva are not decided upon. Herren Levi, Mottl, and Richter are engaged as conductors, and the full rehearsals will commence on the 19th inst.

At the ceremony of unveiling the monument on the 26th ult.) erected in memory of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy before the new Concert-hall at Leipzig, a great-granddaughter of the composer placed a wreath of flowers at the base of the statue. The pedestal contains the following inscription, but appropriate inscription:—"Edles künde die Sprache der Töne."

CONCERTS, &c., NEXT WEEK.

Covent Garden Opera, 8, 'Philémon et Baucis' and 'Cavalleria Rusticana.'
Performance in Aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 3, Princes' Hall.
Mr. Robert Kennedy's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
Madame de Veiga's Harp Recital, 2, St. James's Hall.
Musical Guild Concert, 8, Kensington Town Hall.
M. Deloup and Mlle. Douste de Fortis's Concert, 8.30, Princes' Hall.
Covent Garden Opera.
Sir Augustus Harris's Operatic Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
Mlle. Klesberg's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Princes' Hall.
Miss Nellie Atkinson's Violin Recital, 8.20, Princes' Hall.
London Organ School Chamber Concert, 8.50, Erard's Concert Room.
Covent Garden Opera, 'Siegfried.'
Miss Constance Adair's Matinée, 3, St. James's (Banqueting) Hall.
Entertainment in Aid of the French Schools and the French Poor, 3, Lyric Club.
African Native Choir Concert, 3, Chelsea Town Hall.
Mr. and Mrs. Oudin's Vocal Recital, 3, Princes' Hall.
Mr. Furling Skinkins's Orchestral Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
Mr. Frank Lambert's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
The Portman Orchestra, 3, Portman Rooms.
Mr. Luard Selby's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
Covent Garden Opera.
Sir Charles Halle's Schubert Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
Miss Angela Vanbrugh's Concert, 3, Princes' Hall.
Concert in Aid of Foreign Artists, 3, Albert Hall.
Mlle. Marie de Lido's Concert, 8.30, Portman Rooms.
Covent Garden Opera.
Senior Sarasate's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
Messrs. Harrison's Patri Concert, 3, Albert Hall.
Miss Marie Wurm's Concert, 3, Princes' Hall.
Mr. Alderson's Concert, 3, Portman Rooms.
Mr. Norman Salmon's Concert, 3.30, No. 17, Grosvenor Place.
Messrs. Russell and Whitaker's Concert, 3.30, St. James's (Banqueting) Hall.
London Saturday Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
Miss Maud Lancaster's Concert, 8.30, Portman Rooms.
Covent Garden Opera.

TICKETS for ALL CONCERTS in above List can be secured at THE OFFICE, St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.—No charge for selling.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—'Cléopâtre,' Drame en cinq Actes et six Tableaux. Par Victorien Sardou et Émile Moreau.
OPÉRA COMIQUE.—'La Mègère apprivoisée,' Comédie en quatre Actes. Par Paul Delair.

SOME sort of recognition of the merits of Shakspeare is involved in the fact that two pieces, both owning indebtedness to Shakspeare and one claiming to be in some sort a translation, have been set within three days before the English public by French companies more or less closely or remotely associated with the Comédie Française. French translations of Shakspeare abound, and the latest and most distinguished French poets are bent on adding to the number, a French rendering of 'The Tempest' being the latest task of M. Maurice Bouchor. To the merits of these full justice is gladly rendered. Acting French versions of Shakspeare are less acceptable. 'Cléopâtre' is scarcely more of an adaptation of 'Antony and Cleopatra' than is Mr. Wills's 'Faust' of Goethe's immortal drama. Such as it is, bearing the sign manual of the greatest living master of stagecraft, it will never replace Shakspeare. Its cheap rhetoric will not compensate for the loss of poetry, and its scenes are neither livelier nor more dramatic than those of a Shakspearean tragedy which is practically all but banished from the stage. 'Cléopâtre' may boast a couple of effective scenes and one or two more or less pleasing situations. These, however, are familiar things added from known sources with M. Sardou's well-known genius for appropriation. Cleopatra arming Antony

for departure goes back to the days of Hector and Andromache, and Cleopatra stamping with irate foot upon the prostrate messenger of ill tidings is a recollection of Signor Salvini in 'Othello.' Against neither of these things have we any disposition to protest. If by any processes whatever M. Sardou can produce a powerful work he shall be congratulated. In this case he has not done so, and his spick-and-span play is not only no better from the stage standpoint than the great work it seeks to replace—it is inferior in some dramatic respects to more than one drama of comparatively recent days. In Paris, where, on October 23rd, 1890, it was played at the Porte Saint Martin, it was a *succès d'estime*, or something less, its chief supporters being strangers and provincials. In other English-speaking countries it has enjoyed better fortune, and it is likely enough to be the rage in London. For this, however—supposing the prediction, or rather the conjecture, to be realized—Madame Bernhardt will be wholly responsible. The spectacle is attractive; but this in itself is a small matter, and a far more poetical *mise-en-scène* might be anticipated at the Lyceum should Mr. Irving be tempted to produce the piece.

A Cleopatra such as Madame Bernhardt is not easily found. That the play is wholly written for her is not to be imputed to M. Sardou as a fault. A century ago it was discovered in England from experiment, and declared in France by Crébillon, that the subject was not tragic, that Mark Antony was anything rather than a hero, and that Octavius was cold and uninteresting. Cleopatra even is not, in the full or the conventional sense, a tragic heroine. None the less, in the hands of Madame Bernhardt she is a creature of boundless fascination. A performance such as Madame Bernhardt gives—so exquisite in allurements, so passionate in abandonment, so caressing, so voluptuous, so feminine—is not to be hoped from an English actress, if, indeed, from another artist. Such crude self-revelation shocks the average sense of Englishwomen, as 'Bianca among the Nightingales' shocked a portion of British matrondom. But the whole, if indiscreet in nudity of soul, is at least admirable in art. In appearance and in method Madame Bernhardt has improved. Her figure is rounder without any loss of flexibility, and her voice, diction, gesture, have improved. She is, indeed, irresistible in seductiveness, and the scenes of love-making, prolonged as they are, do not lose their charm. That her method of speaking is a chant rather than speech is curious, but scarcely disturbing; and her transitions from rage to delight or love, her mutiny, her abandonment, her rapture, are all beyond description. In a fairly competent support the Mark Antony of M. Albert Darmont alone calls for comment. It is large in gesture and altogether effective.

As an adaptation of Shakspeare, 'La Mègère apprivoisée' has claims far higher than those of 'Cléopâtre.' Shakspeare's work is, no doubt, ruthlessly cut and hacked. To a process of the kind it has long been accustomed. 'Catherine and Petruchio,' pronounced by Genest "the best afterpiece on the stage," is the crowning infamy of Garrick's management. After the profana-

tion sanctioned by Garrick and accepted by most subsequent managers, the task of M. Paul Delair and of M. Coquelin may be accepted as that of purification. Much of the original disappears, and cohesion is obtained by the introduction of links of connexion, and even of new dialogue fairly in keeping with the subject. As it now stands the play seems nearer to Molière than to Shakspeare. Better a thousand times be near to Molière than to David Garrick. The line of alternate cajolery and menace adopted by Petruccio, as M. Delair christens the hero, is that exactly of Sganarelle, who says in 'Le Médecin malgré Lui,' "Ma petite femme, mamie, votre peau vous dérange à votre ordinaire," and "Doux objet de mes vœux, je vous froterai les oreilles." As Sganarelle M. Coquelin seems to play the part. This is, of course, against the intention of Shakspeare, who meant for a M. Coquelin, could he have found him, the part of Grumio, or, supposing the Induction to have been preserved, that of Christopher Sly. It is none the less so immeasurably better, if only on account of what is omitted, than any Petruccio the English stage has seen, it won acceptance, and even gratitude. We have no clamorous maniac raging up and down and clacking a whip at men of honour, who would have resented such an impertinence by a stiletto thrust; we have no dishonouring business of a sooted leg of mutton—none of those pantomimic tricks of which we think with a shudder. We have, on the contrary, Sganarelle masquerading like the Marquis de Mascarille, and wearing so well his borrowed plumes that his identity remains unsuspected. Some touches of relenting with regard to the sleeping Catarina are human enough, but scarcely judicious. The general performance is better than that of 'Thermidor.' The part of Grumio, originally taken by M. Coquelin *cadet*, is given, with a good imitation of that actor's manner, by M. Dero; and Madame Malvau, who succeeds Mlle. Marsy as Catarina, makes amends by a spirited performance for her shortcomings in 'Thermidor.'

Dramatic Gossip.

IN connexion with the performance of 'Cléopâtre,' it may interest readers to know that so early as 1552 a 'Cléopâtre captive,' a five-act tragedy of Jodelle, was played at the Hôtel de Rheims before Henri II. The actors were persons of rank or note, Remy Belleau and Jean de la Péruse playing the principal rôles. It was so successful that the Pléiade offered to Jodelle, crowned with ivy as Bacchus, a he-goat similarly adorned, giving thus rise to a curious scandal. In this piece Cléopâtre, denounced to Octavius by Queen Séleuque as having hidden a portion of the treasures she professed to have given, seized her arraigner, boxed her ears, and kicked her. The direction is "Elle l'accable de coups de poings et de coups de pieds." A 'Marc Antoine' of Garnier followed in 1578; a 'Cléopâtre' of N. de Montreux in 1594; a 'Marc Antoine, ou la Cléopâtre,' by Mayret, in 1630; a 'Cléopâtre,' by Benserade, in 1635; and a 'Cléopâtre,' by La Thorillière, never printed, at the Théâtre de Molière, December 8th, 1667. In the 'Cléopâtre' of La Chappelle, given December 12th, 1681, D'Auvilliers, who played Eros, sought through jealousy to kill Baron, as Mark Antony, with a sharpened sword. Marmontel's 'Cléopâtre,' given at the Théâtre Français, May 20th, 1750, was hissed

in spite of the fact that a detachment of Guards was present to prevent hissing, which was prohibited. An imitation asp, made by Vaucanson, at the moment when Cleopatra put it to her bosom, raised its head and hissed, whereon another spectator, not daring, it may be supposed, to follow the example, said, "Je suis de l'avis de l'aspic." Cleopâtre is also introduced in 'La Mort de Pompée' of Pierre Corneille, and assumably in that of Chaulmer. In more modern days a 'Cléopâtre' of Soumet, with Mlle. Georges as the heroine, made some noise, and 'Une Nuit de Cléopâtre,' by Théophile Gautier, was converted by Jules Barbier into a libretto. Jules Lacroix, Victor Hugo, and Leconte de l'Isle are among the French poets who have dealt with the character.

Of three pieces by Mr. Langdon Elwin Mitchell, produced one afternoon in last week at the Strand, 'In the Season,' a pleasing sketch of a reconciliation, is the best. 'Ruth Underwood,' an episode of the American war, gives an opportunity for a touching performance by Miss Marion Lea in a line which is not hers, but is not a very good piece; and 'Don Pedro' is a not too entertaining sketch of Spanish manners. Mr. Mitchell has capacity, but his work is not yet worthy of him.

'MAKE-BELIEFS,' a duologue adapted from the Danish of Otto Benzon by Messrs. Dagmar Holberg and J. T. Grein, is an effective little piece which was prettily played at the Royalty by Miss Mary H. Keegan and Mr. Bonney. 'Le Petit Chaperon Rouge,' also given, is a not very brilliant mixture of music and pantomime, which was well played by Madame Aline Guyon and other actors.

'NICHOLSON'S NIECE,' by Mrs. Hugh Bell, given at Terry's Theatre on Monday afternoon, is poor and trivial, and disappoints the expectations of those whom the previous work of the author had pleased. It is a farcical comedy of a purely conventional type, and contains some dialogue the humour of which appeals to a limited audience. A Miss Maggie Garrett created a favourable impression as the heroine.

THE Vaudeville reopened on Thursday last for a performance of 'Sophia,' intended as a compliment to Mr. Thomas Thorne, who, with many members of the original cast and some other actors, took part in the representation.

'THE GREY MARE' has been revived at the Comedy Theatre in place of 'A Buried Talent.' Mr. Brookfield's skit, 'The Poet and the Puppets,' still constitutes the afterpiece.

'A DOLL'S HOUSE,' with Miss Janet Achurch as the heroine, has supplanted 'Forget-Me-Not' at the Avenue. A new comedy, said to be founded on 'Mademoiselle de la Seiglière,' is understood to be in preparation.

A DRAMA of anonymous authorship, entitled 'Hilda,' produced at the Princess's for a charitable purpose on the afternoon of Saturday last, proved to be a hopeless experiment.

THE removal of Her Majesty's Theatre will, it is understood, commence very shortly, certain of the properties having already been sold. Successive buildings on this site have important stage associations. The latest edifice has, however, been practically confined to the lyric drama.

A VERSION of Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' in Modern Greek, recently completed by Michael Damiralis, has just been published at Athens. It is inscribed to Miss Mary Girling, an English friend of the translator.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. C.—L. H.—received.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY POST.

	s.	d.
For Twelve Months	15	3
For Six Months	7	6

Messrs. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & COMPANY beg to announce that 'The LIFE and LETTERS of CHARLES KEENE,' the Punch artist, by **GEORGE SOMES LAYARD, B.A.,** is now ready at all Libraries. With Three Portraits, 30 Full-Page and 44 smaller Illustrations, including 15 Photographures. Royal 8vo. cloth extra, 24s.

LARGE-PAPER EDITION, 250 copies, demy 4to. boards, with extra Illustrations, THREE GUINEAS NET. (Very shortly.)

"Admirable good reading, illustrated as it is with a large number of graphic facsimiles of Charles Keene's drawings and sketches."—*Standard*.

"It is difficult to leave these pages until one has finished them."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"The 'Life' is one of great and varied interest... A worthy monument to the memory of one of the most gifted pen artists that this century or this country has at any time produced."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"The book is in every respect an excellent piece of work, and its numerous drawings and letters in facsimile are admirably done."—*Scottsman*.

"Mr. Layard's book will be read by every admirer of Charles Keene."—*St. James's Gazette*.

NOW READY AT ALL LIBRARIES.

BY WILLIAM BLACK.

The MAGIC INK, and other

Tales. 1 vol. crown 8vo. cloth, 6s. (First issue in book form.)

BY SIR C. GAVAN DUFFY, K.C.M.G., &c.

CONVERSATIONS with CARLYLE.

With Two Portraits of Mr. Carlyle and One of Mrs. Carlyle. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

The BEST TOUR in NORWAY.

By E. J. GOODMAN, Author of 'Too Curious,' &c. With 35 Full-Page Illustrations and Route Map. Crown 8vo. cloth extra, 7s. 6d.

"An entertaining companion on the voyage to Norway and a valuable guide."—*Daily Telegraph*.

SECOND EDITION now ready.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S

TRAVELS in SOUTH AFRICA. With Special Portrait, numerous Illustrations, and Route Map. 1 vol. demy 8vo. cloth, One Guinea.

"Lord Randolph's pages are full of diversified adventures and experience, from any part of which interesting extracts could be collected."—*Scottsman*.

ARCTICOCEAN to the YELLOW SEA:

the Narrative of a Journey across Siberia, Mongolia, the Gobi Desert, and North China. By JULIUS M. PRICE, F.R.G.S. With Photogravure Portrait, Facsimiles, and 150 Illustrations. Route Map. Demy 8vo. cloth extra, 24s.

"A remarkably good picture book... full of instruction and amusement... Mr. Price's narrative leaves throughout definite impressions of the wild regions through which he passed."—*Scottsman*.

FAMINE - STRICKEN RUSSIA.

By W. BARNES STEVENI, Special Correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*. With Portraits of Count Tolstoi and the Author. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

The RACEHORSE; HOW to BUY,

TRAIN, and RUN HIM. By Lieutenant-Colonel WARBURTON, R.E. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

"We could wish that every one who writes on racing and racehorses had the knowledge and experience Col. Warburton has picked up in many climes and climates. He traces the yearling from the sale-ring to the racetrack."—*World*.

LIFE of Sir EVELYN WOOD. By

CHARLES WILLIAMS, War Correspondent. With Photogravure Portrait. Demy 8vo. cloth, 14s.

"A record packed full of adventure; a story of personal valour, tempered by real gifts of generalship and of the management of men."—*Daily Chronicle*.

COMPLETE GUIDE to the

WORLD'S TWENTY-NINE METAL MONETARY SYSTEMS; also to the Foreign and Colonial Exchanges of Gold, Silver, and Inconvertible Paper on the Unit of Weight System. With Aids to the Construction of the Science of Money. By JOHN HENRY NORMAN. Demy 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

Now ready.

MADCAP VIOLET. By William

BLACK. 2s. 6d. Being the New Volume in the Uniform and Cheap Revised Monthly Issue of Mr. Black's Novels.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'JOHN

WESTACOTT.'—Now ready at all Libraries.

MARK TILLOTSON. In 3 vols. By

JAMES BAKER, Author of 'By the Western Sea,' &c. Scenes laid in a City called 'Greyborough' at New Quay and Ferran Port, also in Bohemia.

FASHIONS of TO-DAY. No. 2

(JUNE NUMBER). JUST READY. Price Half-a-Crown. A New High-Class Monthly Illustrated Magazine for Gentlemen.

"A work of art as well as of fashion, the illustrations, especially those in colours, being simply admirable. At present, at any rate, we have nothing in England like it."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"An excellent shillingworth is *Scribner*."—*St. James's Gazette*.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE NUMBER now ready. An Illustrated Monthly. Price 1s. Containing Article by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett on THE DURY LANE BOYS' CLUB, &c.

London:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & COMPANY, Limited, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.

MESSRS. METHUEN'S NEW BOOKS.

AUTHOR OF 'MEHALAH,'

IN THE ROAR OF THE SEA—A TALE OF THE CORNISH COAST.

By S. BARING-GOULD, Author of 'John Herring,' 'Urith,' &c.

3 vols.

The First Edition having been exhausted, a Second Edition is now ready.

"Incident succeeds incident with a brisk movement, and there is no halting in the development of the story. Altogether this is one of the best imagined and most entertaining stories the author of 'Mehalah' has produced."—*Sat. Rev.*

"In the Roar of the Sea' is, without doubt, one of the best novels that Mr. Baring-Gould has yet given us. His bright humour, his able treatment of wild and romantic scenes, his strange poetical melancholy, his brilliant analysis of character, are well exemplified in these volumes. They are full of impressive contrasts, of dramatic scenes, of admirable descriptive writing."—*Speaker*.

"Even the creator of 'Mehalah' has seldom drawn stronger and finer woman than Judith Trevisa."—*Athenaeum*. "The whole story is instinct with the wild life of the rough Cornish coast. But amidst all its incidents there is room for the portrayal of a heroine who in her courage and her endurance is made a woman almost as perfect as fiction knows."—*Yorkshire Post*.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S NEW BOOK.

BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS And other Verses.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Extra post 8vo. buckram, gilt top, 6s.

Also a LARGE-PAPER EDITION of 200 Copies, 21s. All sold.

The large First Edition of this book having been exhausted on publication, a Second Edition is now ready.

"Mr. Kipling's verse is strong, vivid, full of character. Unmistakable genius rings in every line."—*Times*.

"The finest things of the kind since Macaulay's 'Lays'."—*Daily Chronicle*.

"Mr. Kipling is probably our best ballad-writer since Scott."—*Daily News*.

"The disreputable lingo of Cockayne is henceforth justified before the world; for a man of genius has taken it in hand and has shown, beyond all cavilling, that, in its way, it is a medium for literature. You are grateful, and you give to yourself, half in envy and half in admiration; here is a book; here is one of the books of the year."—*National Observer*.

"The Ballads teem with imagination; they palpitate with emotion. We read them with laughter and tears; the metres throb in our pulses; the cunningly ordered words tingle with life; and if this be not poetry, what is?"—*Full Mail Gazette*.

"'Barrack-Room Ballads' contains some of the best work that Mr. Kipling has ever done, which is saying a good deal. 'Fuzzy-Wuzzy,' 'Gunga Din,' and 'Tommy' are, in our opinion, altogether superior to anything of the kind that English literature has hitherto produced."—*Athenaeum*.

CURIOSITIES of CHRISTIAN HISTORY PRIOR to the REFORMATION.

By CROAK JAMES. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ENGLISH SOCIAL REFORMERS

(More, Maurice, Kingsley, Carlyle, Ruskin, &c.) By H. DE B. GIBBINS, M.A., Author of 'The Industrial History of England.' Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

[University Extension Series.]

"The sketches have a particular interest and educational value."—*Scottsman*.

THE RURAL EXODUS: the Problem

of the Village and the Town. By P. ANDERSON GRAHAM. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. [Social Questions Series.]

A BOOK OF OXFORD VERSES.

VERSES to ORDER.

By "A. G." Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.

NEW NOVELS JUST READY.

The KING'S FAVOURITE.

By TAYLOR, Author of 'The City of Sarraz.' 2 vols. 21s.

The POISON of ASPES.

By R. ORTON PROWSE. Crown 8vo. 6s.

MY STEWARDSHIP.

By E. McQUEEN GRAY, Author of 'Elsa.' Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

A CAVALIER'S LADY: a Romance

of the Isle of Wight. By CONSTANCE DICKER. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

METHUEN & Co. 18, Bury-street, W.C.

PUBLISHED BY J. & A. CHURCHILL.

A TREATISE ON HYGIENE.

Edited by THOMAS STEVENSON, M.D. F.R.C.P.,
Lecturer on Chemistry and on Medical Jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital, Official Analyst to the Home Office; and
SHIRLEY F. MURPHY,

Medical Officer of Health of the County of London, late Lecturer on Public Health at St. Mary's Hospital.

Vol. I., to be published this month, price 28s., contains:—

AIR. By J. LANE NOTTER, M.A. M.D., Professor of Military Hygiene at the Army Medical School, Netley.

WARMING and VENTILATION. By W. N. SHAW, F.R.S., Lecturer on Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge.

METEOROLOGY. By G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., Secretary of the Royal Meteorological Society.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE on HEALTH. By C. THEODORE WILLIAMS, M.A. M.D. F.R.C.P.

WATER. By THOMAS STEVENSON, M.D. F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Chemistry, and on Medical Jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital.

The INFLUENCE OF SOIL on HEALTH. By S. MONCKTON COPEMAN, M.A. M.D. D.P.H., Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board.

FOOD. By SIDNEY MARTIN, M.D. F.R.C.P., Assistant Physician to University College Hospital.

The INSPECTION OF MEAT. By E. W. HOPE, M.D. D.Sc., Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Liverpool, Lecturer on Public Health, University College, Liverpool.

CLOTHING. By GEO. VIVIAN POORE, M.D. F.R.C.P., Physician to University College Hospital.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION. By FREDERICK TREVES, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to, and Lecturer on Anatomy at, the London Hospital.

BATHS. By W. HALE WHITE, M.D. F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital.

The DWELLING. By P. GORDON SMITH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Local Government Board, and KEITH D. YOUNG, F.R.I.B.A.

HOSPITAL HYGIENE. By H. G. HOWSE, M.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

The DISPOSAL of REFUSE. By W. H. CORFIELD, M.A. M.D., Professor of Hygiene and Public Health, University College, London, and LOUIS C. PARKES, M.D. D.P.H., Lecturer on Public Health at St. George's Hospital.

OFFENSIVE and NOXIOUS BUSINESSES. By T. WHITESIDE HIME, M.D., late Medical Officer of Health, Bradford.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES and their ADMINISTRATION. By E. W. HOPE, M.D. D.Sc., Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Liverpool, Lecturer on Public Health, University College, Liverpool.

The Writers in Vol. II., which will appear shortly, are:—

Dr. E. KLEIN, F.R.S.—The Pathology and Etiology of Infectious Diseases.

Mr. T. W. THOMPSON.—The Natural History and Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

Dr. McVAIL. Vaccination.

Dr. H. E. ARMSTRONG.—The Hygiene of Vessels.

Dr. J. L. NOTTER.—Military Hygiene.

Sir T. SPENCER WELLS, Bart.—Disposal of the Dead.

Dr. ARTHUR RANSOME.—Vital Statistics.

Dr. ALFRED ASHBY.—Duties of the Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. C. N. DALTON.—Sanitary Law.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS OF THE WORLD:

THEIR ORIGIN, HISTORY, CONSTRUCTION, ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT, AND LEGISLATION.

By HENRY C. BURDETT.

Vols. I. and II., super-royal 8vo. 90s.

Vol. I.—ASYLUMS: History and Administration. Vol. II.—ASYLUM CONSTRUCTION, with Plans and Bibliography.

From the *Times*, January 14, 1892.—"The work cannot fail to be of the utmost interest to all who are practically concerned with hospitals and asylums, and its value as an exhaustive work of reference is indisputable."

MANUAL OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

By RUDOLF VON WAGNER.

Second English Edition. Translated and Edited by WM. CROOKES, F.R.S., from the Thirteenth Enlarged German Edition, as remodelled by Dr. FERDINAND FISCHER. With 596 Engravings, royal 8vo. 32s.

COOLEY'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF PRACTICAL RECEIPTS.

AND COLLATERAL INFORMATION IN THE ARTS, MANUFACTURES, PROFESSIONS, AND TRADES,
INCLUDING MEDICINE, PHARMACY, HYGIENE, AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Edited by W. NORTH, M.A. Camb. F.C.S.

Seventh Edition, much Enlarged. With 371 Engravings, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 2l. 2s.

CARPENTER ON THE MICROSCOPE AND ITS REVELATIONS.

Edited by Rev. W. H. DALLINGER, LL.D. F.R.S.

Seventh Edition. With 800 Engravings in the Text and 21 Plates, 8vo. cloth, 26s.; half-calf, 30s.

MANUAL of BOTANY, including the Structure,

Classification, Properties, Uses, and Functions of Plants. By ROBERT BENTLEY, Professor of Botany in King's College, London. Fifth Edition. With 1,178 Engravings, crown 8vo. 15s.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY; or, Chemistry in its

Applications to Arts and Manufactures. Edited by CHAS. ED. GROVES, F.R.S., and WM. THORP, B.Sc. Vol. I. FUEL. By E. J. MILLS, D.Sc. F.R.S., and F. J. ROWAN, C.E. With more than 600 Illustrations, royal 8vo. 30s.

PARKES' MANUAL of PRACTICAL HYGIENE.

Edited by J. LANE NOTTER, M.D., Professor of Military Hygiene in the Army Medical School. Eighth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. With 10 Plates and 103 Wood Engravings, 8vo. 18s.

PRACTICAL AMBULANCE TABLETS. By

SIDNEY PARTRIDGE, M.D., Examiner and Lecturer to the St. John's Ambulance Association. With Engravings, 1s.

HEADACHES: their NATURE, CAUSES, and

TREATMENT. By W. H. DAY, M.D., Physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. Fourth Edition, much Enlarged. With Engravings, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A SYSTEM of INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By

WILLIAM RAMSAY, Ph.D. F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in University College, London. With Engravings, 8vo. 15s.

By the SAME AUTHOR,

ELEMENTARY SYSTEMATIC CHEMISTRY, for

the Use of Schools and Colleges. With Engravings, 360 pp. small crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.; or interleaved, 5s. 6d.

BLOXAM'S CHEMISTRY, INORGANIC and

ORGANIC. With Experiments. Edited by J. M. THOMSON, Professor of Chemistry in King's College, London, and ARTHUR G. BLOXAM, Demonstrator of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. Seventh Edition. With 282 Engravings, 8vo. 18s.

By the SAME AUTHOR,

LABORATORY TEACHING; or, Progressive

Exercises in Practical Chemistry. Fifth Edition. With 99 Engravings, crown 8vo. 5s. 6d.

WATTS' CHEMISTRY. (Based on Fownes' Manual.)

Edited by WM. A. TILDEN, D.Sc. F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the Mason College, Birmingham.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 10s.

LONDON: 11, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT'S NEW BOOKS.

THE CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE SERIES.

Edited by HAVELOCK ELLIS.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d. per Volume; half-morocco, 6s. 6d. per Volume. LATEST VOLUMES.

14. BACTERIA and their PRODUCTS.

By Dr. G. SIMS WOODHEAD. Illustrated.

"An excellent summary of the present state of knowledge of the subject."—*Lancet*.

15. EDUCATION and HEREDITY. By J. M. GUYAU.

"It is a sign of the value of this book that the natural impulse on arriving at its last page is to turn again to the first, and try to gather up and co-ordinate some of the many admirable truths it presents."—*Anti-Jacobin*.

16. THE MAN of GENIUS. By Prof. LOYBROSO. Illustrated.

"By far the most comprehensive and fascinating collection of facts and generalizations concerning genius which has yet been brought together."—*Journal of Mental Science*.

17. THE GRAMMAR of SCIENCE. By Prof. KARL PEARSON, Professor of Applied Mathematics, University College, Gresham Professor of Geometry.

"A work no scientist can afford to neglect. It will bear close study, and will prove educative even to the expert."—*Glasgow Herald*.

18. PROPERTY: its Origin and Development. By CH. LETOURNEAU, General Secretary to the Anthropological Society, Paris, and Professor in the School of Anthropology, Paris.

Ready 25th June. (Just issued.)

19. VOLCANOES, PAST and PRESENT. By Prof. EDWARD HULL, LL.D. F.R.S.

Crown 8vo. cloth elegant, gilt top, price 1s. 6d.

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT'S VINDICATION of the RIGHTS of WOMAN. With an Introduction by Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL.

"Overstrained in parts and even fervid, the book is yet a classic, and will never sink into forgetfulness, if only for its sincerity and passion."—*Scottish Leader*.

The ATHENIAN ORACLE. A Selection. Edited, with an Introduction, Appendix, and Notes, by JOHN UNDERHILL, and a Prefatory Letter by WALTER BESANT.

"A quite delightful little book that Mr. Walter Scott has revived, and a very informative one into the bargain."—*Black and White*.

ESSAYS of SAINTE-BEUVE. Translated and Edited, with an Introduction, by ELIZABETH LEE.

Among the Essays collected in this Volume are those on Madame de Camille, Joubert, Rabelais, Balzac, Montaigne, Alfred de Musset, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Chesterfield, Mary Stuart, William Cowper, Taine's 'History of English Literature,' &c.

SELECTIONS from PLATO. From the Translation of SYDENHAM and TAYLOR. Revised and Edited by T. W. HOLLESTON.

Just issued, crown 8vo. cloth elegant, price 3s. 6d.

FOR LUST of GOLD: a Romance. A Narrative of the Adventures of Francis Boulmer, Anthony Godard, and certain others, in their search for the Golden City of Manoa. By AARON WATSON.

Crown 8vo. picture cover, price 1s.

The GULLY of BLUEMAN'S DYKE, and other Stories. By A. COXAN DOYLE. Author of 'Mischief,' 'The White Company,' 'Adventures of Sherlock Holmes,' &c.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 250 numbered Copies on hand-made paper, price 6s. 6d. per Volume.

SONGS and LYRICS. By Joseph SKIPSEY.

The EIGHT HOURS DAY. By SIDNEY WEBB, LL.B., and HAROLD COX, B.A. 300 pp. crown 8vo. 1s.

Contents:—Account of Shorter Hours Movement in England, United States, Australia, and Continent—Present Hours of Labour and Factory Legislation—Economic Results of Shortening of Hours—Over-time—Complete Review of Arguments for and against Eight Hours Bill—Practical Proposals, &c.

SOCIALISM: the Fabian Essays. Demy 8vo. paper cover, 1s.; cloth, 2s. Twenty-seventh Thousand.

Edited by G. BERNARD SHAW. "The writers of the 'Fabian Essays in Socialism' have produced a volume which ought to be read by all who wish to understand the movements of the time."—*Daily News*.

A SHORT HISTORY of ANGLO-SAXON FREEDOM. The Polity of the English-Speaking Race. By JAMES K. HOSMER, Professor in Washington University, Author of 'A Life of Young Sir Harry Vane,' &c.

"A volume in which Professor Hosmer ably propounds and justifies his well-known views. The work might very properly be used in schools, but is also interesting to grown people, and may be strongly recommended to mechanics' institutes, workmen's clubs, and public libraries."—*Athenæum*.

COMPACT and PRACTICAL.

In limp cloth, for the pocket, price One Shilling.

THE EUROPEAN CONVERSATION BOOKS.

FRENCH. ITALIAN. NORWEGIAN.

Contents:—Hints to Travellers—Everyday Expressions—Arriving at and Leaving a Railway Station—Custom-House Inquiries—In a Train—At a Buffet and Restaurant—At an Hotel—Faying an Hotel Bill—Inquiries in a Town—On Board Ship—Embarking and Disembarking—Excursion by Carriage—Inquiries as to Diligences—Inquiries as to Boats—Engaging Apartments—Washing List and Days of Week—Restaurant Vocabulary—Telegrams and Letters, &c.

WALTER SCOTT, Limited,

24, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. JUNE, 1892.

ULSTER and HOME RULE. By St. Loe Strachey.

The INEFFICIENCY of the ARMY. By Field-Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons, G.C.B. G.C.M.G.

IRELAND BLOCKS the WAY. By Herbert Gladstone, M.P.

SOME GREAT JEWISH RABBIS. By the Rev. Dr. Wright.

A BUTLER'S VIEW of MEN-SERVICE. By John Robinson.

OVID METAMORPHOSSED. By Mrs. Ross.

SCULPTURE of the RENAISSANCE. By Miss V. Paget (Verdon Lee).

The INCREASE of CRIME. By the Rev. W. D. Morrison (Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Wandsworth).

An INDIAN FUNERAL SACRIFICE. By J. D. Rees, C.I.E.

A FOURTEENTH CENTURY PARSON. By the Rev. Dr. Jessopp.

The INVASION of DESTITUTE ALIENS. By the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P.

WOMEN and WORSHIP in BURMAH. By Lady Violet Greville.

The STORY of an UNHAPPY QUEEN. By Mrs. Erskine Wemyss.

PROTECTION as LABOUR WANTS IT. By H. H. Champion.

DID DANTE STUDY in OXFORD? By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. Ltd.

THACKER, SPINK & CO.

Calcutta;

W. THACKER & CO. London.

Sixth Edition, 5s.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES, and other Poems. Being Lays of Anglo-Indian Life and Character.

Eighth Edition, illustrated, 10s. 6d.

LAYS of IND. By "Alep Cheem."

Being Comic, Satirical, and Descriptive Poems on Phases of Anglo-Indian Life.

Fourth Edition, illustrated, 8s. 6d.

The TRIBES on MY FRONTIER.

By EHA. Being the Animal Surroundings of an Indian Bungalow described most amusingly and yet accurately.

Fourth Edition, illustrated, 6s.

BEHIND the BUNGALOW. By EHA.

The Tribes of Indian Servants cleverly sketched in their various Characters and Functions.

Third Edition, Enlarged, 2s. 2s.

LARGE GAME SHOOTING in N.

and C. INDIA, THIBET, and HIMALAYAS. By Brigadier-General ALEX. A. A. KINLOCH. 4to.

36 Plates and Map. [Nearly ready.]

Third Edition, Enlarged, 10s. 6d.

RIDING: on the Flat and Across Country. By Capt. M. H. HAYES. 80 Illustrations.

A Perfect Guide.

Fourth Edition, Enlarged, 12s. 6d.

VETERINARY NOTES for HORSE OWNERS. Written in Popular Language. By Capt. M. H. HAYES, F.R.C.V.S. Trustworthy and necessary to Owners, Grooms, and Attendants.

UNIFORM WITH 'RIDING.' 21s.

ILLUSTRATED HORSE-BREAKING. By Capt. HAYES. 51 Illustrations. A Humane and Effectual System of Teaching Unruly Horses "Good Manners."

W. THACKER & Co. 87, Newgate-street, London.

THACKER, SPINK & Co. Calcutta.

In 4 vols. royal 8vo. cloth gilt and gilt top, 3l.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS, GRASSES, SEDGES, AND FERNS of GREAT BRITAIN,

And their Allies,

THE CLUB-MOSSES, PEPPERWORTS, AND HORSETAILS.

By ANNE PRATT.

This important Botanical Work contains 318 pages of Coloured Plates, each portraying Six to Eight Varieties coloured from Flowers gathered from Nature when fully in bloom.

In royal 8vo. cloth, gilt top, 15s.

THE GRASSES, SEDGES, AND FERNS OF GREAT BRITAIN,

And their Allies,

THE CLUB-MOSSES, PEPPERWORTS, AND HORSETAILS.

With 74 accurately Coloured Plates.

FREDERICK WARNE & Co. Bedford-street, Strand.

NOVEL REVIEW for JUNE.

Now ready.

Includes amongst other things INTERVIEWS with GRANT ALLAN and ROBERT BUCHANAN—CURRENT AMERICAN FICTION, by William Sharp—CHARACTER-SKETCH of PAUL BOURGET—COM- PLETE LIST of NOVELS and STORIES of the MONTH—POR- TRAIT of GRANT ALLAN, ROBERT BUCHANAN, HARRY PAUL, PAUL BOURGET, and Mrs. MARGARET L. WOODS.

Published by Simpkin Marshall & Co. 23, Paternoster-row, E.C. To be had of all principal Booksellers, and at Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's Bookstalls.

Editorial and Advertising Offices, 15, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

THE THEISTIC PRAYER-BOOK.

Compiled by the Rev. CHARLES VOYSEY, B.A. Third Edition, greatly Enlarged. New Special Services. New Prayers for Family and Private Use. Enlarged Psalter and 300 Hymns.

Williams & Norgate, London and Edinburgh.

Price 2s. 6d.

WHAT is the TRUTH? These Theological Studies, strictly Scriptural, should be read by all Christians, Lay and Clerical. Price 2s. 6d. by post.

Published by Lewis Hopworth & Co. Tunbridge Wells.

DIGBY, LONG & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

NEW IMPORTANT BIOGRAPHICAL WORK.

LEADING WOMEN of the RESTO-

RATION. By GRACE JOHNSTONE. With Authentic Portraits. Demy 8vo. cloth extra, 6s.

"T. P." in the *Sunday Sun* (Books of the Week) says:—"I am indebted to this book for spending some happy hours in the company of very noble dames."The *Echo* says:—"Written in a pleasant, bright style, and in excellent taste."

THE NEW NOVEL BY A NEW WRITER.

REX, the Black Sheep. By M. E.

HALL. 1 vol. with Frontispiece, 6s.

"The story is well told, the characters interesting."

"Rex" will be worth reading, and no one will get anything but good from it."—*Daily Chronicle*."The conception of the black sheep is well worked out, and in the telling of it the interest is admirably sustained. The book is an excellent one, and we will look with interest to M. E. Hall's next effort."—*Scottish Leader*."A charming tale, which should benefit the reader in no small degree. The personages in the story are exceedingly well defined, and the story itself will be read with no small degree of interest."—*N.B. Daily Mail*."A decidedly clever psychological study."—*Star*.

IN SIN or FOLLY? By Arthur

NESTORIEN. 1 vol. 6s.

The *Scotsman* says:—"A cleverly written tale.....Filled with incidents that never fail to interest. Told with remarkable skill, and with a literary power that at once arrests attention and merits high commendation."The *Athenæum* says:—"In Sin or Folly? is a true story. One may dip into the book with a frequent laugh at the somewhat forced smartness of the author.....But the story is not to be dismissed with a few light laughs—it takes hold of the reader.....In a word, it is original enough to be read."

The HEIRESS of BEECHFIELD.

By M. E. BALDWIN. 2 vols. 21s.

"A thoroughly healthy story, full of well-sustained interest and earnest purpose. Beatrice Leslie is a careful study of character."—*Pictorial World*."It is a book to be recommended to all readers."—*Black and White*.

DIGBY, LONG & Co. Publishers, 18, Bouvarie-

street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Price One Shilling, JUNE, 1892.

THE NEW REVIEW.

Edited by ARCHIBALD GROVE.—No. 57.

THE KANAKA IN QUEENSLAND. By Archibald Forbes.
AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR OF 1870; FROM HIS JOURNAL. By Ernest Fiaard (Ancien Ministre de l'Intérieur).
THE GENERAL ELECTION: A FORECAST.

1. By Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P.
 2. By the Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, Bart.
ENGLISHWOMEN IN INDIA. By the Hon. Mrs. Neville Lyttelton.

HOW TO EXCAVATE IN GREECE. By Charles Waldstein.
EMERALD UTHWART. By Walter Pater. (To be concluded.)

THE COLONIAL POLICY OF FRANCE. By Professor Geffcken.
A REMINDER TO SIGNOR CRISPI. By W. S. Lilly.

RACING AND ITS FASCINATIONS. By T. Longueville.
LITERATURE AND THE DRAMA. By Andrew Lang and L. F. Austin.

London: Longmans, Green & Co.; and New York: 15, East 16th-street.

Just published, 1 vol. crown 8vo. wrapper, price 6d.

SADDUCEE versus PHARISEE: a Vindication of Neo-Materialism. In Two Essays. 1. CONSTANCE NADEN: a study in Auto-Monism. 2. PSEUDO-SCIENTIFIC TERRORISM. By J. DUBOIS M. McRIE, Editor of 'Further Reliques of Constance Naden.' With an Appendix Reprinted from the *Journal of Mental Science*.
 Bickers & Son, 1, Leicester-square, London, W.C.

Monthly, price Half-a-Crown.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

Contents for JUNE.

THE WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

1. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett.

2. By the Right Hon. L. H. Courtney, M.P.

3. By Sarah M. Sheldon Amos.

FORMS OF HOME RULE: a Reply. By G. Pitt-Lewis, Q.C. M.P.

LACEDEMON. By Walter Pater.

TRACE. By J. M. Soames.

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH. With Map. By Colonel Lonsdale Hale.

THE FATE OF THE EAST. By an Old Resident.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

With Maps. By A. J. Jukes-Browne.

PROFESSOR DRIVER ON THE OLD TESTAMENT. II. By the Bishop of Colchester.

OUR OUTCAST COUSINS IN INDIA. By the Rev. Graham Sandberg.

WHY do NONCONFORMISTS follow Mr. GLADSTONE? By the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers.

Isbister & Co. Limited, 15 and 16, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

MISS BRADDON'S NEW NOVEL.

In 3 vols. at all Libraries, now ready.

THE VENETIANS: a Novel.

By the Author of 'Vixen,' 'Lady Audley's Secret,' &c.

THE NEW NOVEL.

London: Simpkin & Co. Limited.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO. Limited.

MODERN SCIENCE.

ETHNOLOGY in FOLK-LORE. By G. LAURENCE GOMME, President of the Folk-lore Society. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

DANA'S SYSTEM OF MINERALOGY.

DESCRIPTIVE MINERALOGY. By EDWARD SALISBURY DANA, Professor of Physics and Curator of the Mineral Collection, Yale University. Sixth Edition, Rewritten and Enlarged with over 1,400 Figures. Imperial 8vo. 3s. 3s.

SECOND EDITION.

GARDEN-CRAFT: Old and New. With 16 Full-Page Illustrations and Plans. By JOHN D. SEDDING. With Introductory Memoir by the Rev. EDWARD FRANCIS RUSSELL, M.A. Demy 8vo. 12s.

"Pleasant gossip and correct precept.... The illustrations of English, Dutch, and Italian gardens are a delightful feature of this book."—*Times*.
 "scarcely a line which is not worthy of study."—*Standard*.

DANISH ARCHEOLOGY.

The ARCHITECTURE of the CHURCHES of DENMARK. By Major ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A. With 10 Full-Page and 70 smaller Illustrations. Royal 8vo. 14s.

THE "G.W.R." AND THE "GREAT EASTERN"

DIARIES of SIR DANIEL GOOCH, Bart. With an Introductory Notice by Sir THEODORE MARTIN, K.C.B. With 2 Portraits and an Illustration. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"These diaries are a thrilling romance of science, commerce, and industry. We share and sympathize in the diarist's enthusiasm when he tells of his early struggles with mechanical difficulties which experts and theorists had pronounced insuperable."—*Saturday Review*.

THE LATE MEMBER FOR FINSBURY.

The LIFE of FRANCIS DUNCAN, C.B. R.A. M.P., late Director of the Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. By HENRY BIRDWOOD BLOGG, Vicar of Frodsham, Cheshire. With an Introduction by the LORD BISHOP of CHESTER. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"The story, on the scale and in the spirit in which Mr. Blogg has written it, is worth telling."—*Scotsman*.
 "An admirable biography."—*Speaker*.

COUNT CAVOUR, GARIBALDI, &c.

The MAKING of ITALY, 1856-70. By the O'CLERY. With Sketch-Maps of Magenta, Solferino, Palermo, the Roman Provinces, &c. Demy 8vo. 16s.

"An admirable record of events."—*Daily Chronicle*.
 "The narrative goes trippingly along.... Has long been needed."—*Saturday Review*.
 "Well written, and amply deserves attentive perusal."—*World*.
 "An able and interesting work."—*St. James's Gazette*.

TRÜBNER'S PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY.

COLOUR-SENSE: its Origin and Development. An Essay in Comparative Psychology. By GRANT ALLEN. Second Edition. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

LATIN AND ENGLISH.

DE IMITATIONE CHRISTI. Latin Text, with Translation on opposite pages. Crown 8vo. buckram, red leaves, 7s. 6d.
 "The most useful edition yet published."—*Guardian*.

COMMUNITY LIFE IN LONDON.

THROUGH TO-DAY. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"That this is a clever, well-written book soon becomes evident to the reader, who will not find any temptation to skip."—*Spectator*.

BY "THE PRIG."

RICHES or RUIN: a Story. By "THE PRIG," Author of 'The Prigment.' Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"An unpretentious little story.... Has dramatic interest and is skilfully handled."—*Athenæum*.
 "A remarkably interesting and well-written little story."—*Month*.

CARDINAL NEWMAN as a MUSICIAN. By EDWARD BELLASIS. Sewed, 1s. 6d.

"This delightful brochure."—*Catholic Times*.

EVOLUTION and SCRIPTURE; or, the Relation between the Teaching of Scripture and the Conclusions of Modern Science. By JAMES HOLBOROW. Crown 8vo. 6s.

ST. MATTHEW'S GOSPEL. Who Wrote it? and How far may it be considered Apocryphal? By JOHN WARD LAY. Sewed, 3d.

LIFE'S GREATEST POSSIBILITY: an Essay on Spiritual Realism. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

SONG-BOOK of the SOUL. By MARJORY G. J. KINLOCH. Small crown 8vo. 5s.

"Miss Kinloch's verse must be commended for its careful workmanship, and for the purity of its tone and sentiment."—*Glasgow Herald*.

NEW POEMS.

CARMELA; or, the Plague of Naples. Small crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

London: Paternoster House, Charing Cross-road, W.C.

MESSRS. BELL'S BOOKS.

Fcap. 4to. 500 copies only, 15s. net.

SIX MONTHS in the APENNINES; or, a Pilgrimage in Search of Vestiges of the Irish Saints in Italy. With numerous Illustrations of the Architecture, Sculptures, Paintings, and Personal Relics connected with them. By MARGARET STOKES, Hon. Member of the Royal Irish Academy, &c., Author of 'Early Irish Architecture,' Editor of Lord Dunraven's 'Notes on Irish Architecture,' &c.
 Large post 8vo.

POETS the INTERPRETERS of their AGE. By ANNA SWANWICK, Translator of 'Æschylus,' 'Goethe's Faust,' &c.
 [New Volume of "Bohn's Libraries."]
 Small post 8vo. 5s.

GOETHE'S FAUST. Part I. The Original Text, with a Literal Prose Translation, Explanatory Notes, and Appendices by the late A. HAYWARD, Q.C. Carefully Revised throughout, with Introduction, by C. A. BUCHHEIM, Ph.D., Professor of the German Language and Literature at King's College, London.
 Small crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.—Uniform with the new Half-Crown Edition of Mr. Lang's Works.

HELEN of TROY. A Poem. By ANDREW LANG. Fourth and Cheaper Edition, with additional Notes.

Fifth Edition, Revised and partly Rewritten, with Chapters on the Ruby Mines of Burma, demy 8vo. 15s.; full calf, 21s.

PRECIOUS STONES and GEMS: their History, Sources, and Characteristics. By EDWIN STREETER, F.R.G.S. M.A.I., &c.
 Crown 8vo. illustrated, 7s. 6d.

SCHOOLS and MASTERS of FENCE, from the Middle Ages to the End of the Eighteenth Century. By EGERTON CASTLE, M.A. F.S.A. With Reproductions of Old Engravings, and complete Bibliography. New and Cheaper Edition, thoroughly Revised.
 London: GEORGE BELL & SONS, York-street, Covent-garden.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

PAY OVER £2,700 WEEKLY AS COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

W. D. MASSY, } Secretaries.
 A. VIAN, }

THE "H A L L" (Improved) TYPE-WRITER.

The *Times* refers to this Machine as follows:—"A new TYPE-WRITER, both cheap and portable.... A beautiful little machine.... Fitted with capital and small letters, stops, numerals, &c.... The manner in which the Machine is finished seems to leave nothing to be desired."
 "The writing is far and away the most perfect we have seen." *City Press*.

Guaranteed to do better work, and in greater variety, than any other Type-writer in the world.

Write for particulars to 74, CORNHILL, LONDON.

HAND-MADE PRINTING PAPERS.**1. "UNBLEACHED ARNOLD."**

Made without Chemicals.
 LAID. Demy, Double Fcap., Double Crown.
 WOVE. Fcap., Large Post, Royal, Imperial.
 Price 1s. 2d. per lb.

2. "SPALDING."

LAID. Demy, Double Fcap., Royal, Double Crown. Price 1s. per lb.

3. "ALLIANCE."

LAID. Demy, Double Fcap., Royal, Double Crown, and Imperial.
 Price 8d. per lb.

SPALDING & HODGE, Limited, Drury-lane, London.

EPPS'S COCOA, WITH BOILING MILK.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST or SUPPER.

EPPS'S COCOA, WITH BOILING WATER.**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**

The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, And Safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Children, and Infants.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

A NEW BOOK OF TRAVEL.
Now ready, 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

The BARREN GROUND of NORTHERN CANADA. By

WARBURTON PIKE. Maps.

An account of an expedition full of peril and adventure undertaken last year in pursuit of game.

NEW BOOK BY G. R. PARKIN.

Ready, crown 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION: the Problem of National Unity. By

G. R. PARKIN.

COMPLETION OF PROFESSOR NORTON'S TRANSLATION OF DANTE.
Now ready, crown 8vo. cloth, 6s.

The DIVINE COMEDY of DANTE ALIGHIERI. Translated

by CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. Part III. PARADISE.

NATION.—"The translation is not only exact, it is literature.....A first-rate prose translation."
ACADEMY.—"Mr. Norton seems to us to have succeeded admirably in conforming to his ideal in his translation."
ATHENÆUM.—"We have already praised the first section of this careful and skilful prose version, and more especially the compact and explicit notes which it contains—notes just enough to meet the reader's necessary requirements, and never overmuch."GUARDIAN.—"An excellent and scholarly translation."
ANTI-JACOBIN.—"Written in pure and simple English; the only sort of English in which Dante is possible."

NEW AND THOROUGHLY REVISED EDITION.

Now ready, 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

The EPISTLES of ST. JOHN. The Greek Text, with Notes

and Essays. By BROOKE FOSS WESTCOTT, D.D. D.C.L., Bishop of Durham, Honorary Fellow of Trinity and King's Colleges, Cambridge. Third Edition.

SPECTATOR.—"A contribution to our knowledge of St. John which no student of theology can afford to pass by."

BY A NEW WRITER.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

PHAON and SAPPHO, and NIMROD: Two Dramas. By James

DRYDEN HOSKEN.

TIMES.—"Mr. Hosken's poetic gift is indisputable."

SCOTSMAN.—"Mr. Hosken's work shows imaginative power of no mean order.....In either play the poetic level which the plot takes and holds is high.....Every lover of poetry will welcome the book and read it with unqualified pleasure."

NEW VOLUMES OF MACMILLAN'S THREE-AND-SIXPENNY SERIES.

Now ready, crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d. each.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. By OLIVER TWIST. By Charles

CHARLES DICKENS. With 44 Illustrations.

DICKENS. With 27 Illustrations.

The POSTHUMOUS PAPERS of the PICKWICK CLUB. By

CHARLES DICKENS. With 50 Illustrations.

*The next Three Volumes at monthly intervals will be: MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT, The OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, BARNABY RUDGE.

HOGAN, M.P.: a Novel. By the Author of 'Flitters, Tatters,

and the Counsellor,' 'Christy Carew,' &c.

Now ready, with Portrait, crown 8vo. 6s. 6d.

LIFE of the Rev. SAMUEL SAVAGE LEWIS, M.A. F.S.A.,

Fellow and Librarian of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. By AGNES SMITH LEWIS, Author of 'Glimpses of Greek Life and Scenery,' 'Through Cyprus,' &c.

NEW BOOK BY FRANCIS PARKMAN.

Now ready, 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

A HALF-CENTURY of CONFLICT. By Francis Parkman,

Author of 'Pioneers of France in the New World,' &c.

A New Division of Mr. Francis Parkman's great work upon the relations of France and England in North America. The new volumes fill the gap between 'Count Frontenac' and 'Montcalm and Wolfe,' so that the series now forms a continuous history of the efforts of France to occupy and control the American Continent. Like the rest of the series, the new work is based on original documents.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE CHEAPER REISSUE OF THE "GOLDEN TREASURY SERIES."

Now ready, 18mo. cloth, each 2s. 6d. net.

KEATS' POETICAL WORKS. Edited by Prof. F. T. Palgrave.

The REPUBLIC of PLATO. Translated into English, with an

Analysis and Notes, by JOHN LLEWELYN DAVIES, M.A., and DAVID JAMES VAUGHAN, M.A.

ESSAYS of JOSEPH ADDISON. Chosen and Edited by John

RICHARD GREEN, M.A. LL.D., Honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

NEW VOLUME OF MACMILLAN'S GEOGRAPHICAL SERIES.

Now ready, Globe 8vo. 3s.

ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY of the BRITISH COLONIES.

By GEORGE M. DAWSON, LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant Director Geographical Survey of Canada; and ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, M.A., Carlton College, Melbourne. With Illustrations.

A SHORT TEXT-BOOK OF PHYSICS.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s.

ELEMENTS of PHYSICS. By C. E. Fessenden, Principal of

the Collegiate Institute, Peterborough, Ontario.

NEW VOLUME OF THE CHEAPER EDITION OF ARCHDEACON FARRAR'S SERMONS.

Now ready, crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

SAINTLY WORKERS. Five Lenten Lectures delivered in

St. Andrew's, Holborn, March and April, 1878, by F. W. FARRAR, D.D. F.R.S., Archdeacon and Canon of Westminster.

Volumes previously published:—

SEEKERS AFTER GOD.

ETERNAL HOPE.

The FALL of MAN.

The WITNESS of HISTORY to CHRIST.

The SILENCE and the VOICES of GOD.

IN the DAYS of THY YOUTH.

MACMILLAN & CO. London.

SOME OF MACMILLAN'S

THREE-AND-SIXPENNY NOVELS.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d. each.

BY MRS. CRAIK

(The Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman').

OLIVE. With Illustrations by G. Bowers.

The OGILVIES. With Illustrations.

AGATHA'S HUSBAND. With Illustrations.

HEAD of the FAMILY. With Illustrations.

TWO MARRIAGES. | The LAUREL BUSH.

MY MOTHER and I. With Illustrations.

MISS TOMMY: a Mediæval Romance. Illustrated.

KING ARTHUR: not a Love Story.

SERMONS OUT of CHURCH.

BY THOMAS HUGHES.

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS. With Illustrations by A. Hughes and S. P. Hall.

TOM BROWN at OXFORD. With Illustrations by S. P. Hall.

The SCOURING of the WHITE HORSE and The ASHEN FAGGOT. With Illustrations by Richard Doyle.

BY F. MARION CRAWFORD.

SPECTATOR.—"With the solitary exception of Mrs. Oliphant, we have no living novelist more distinguished for variety of theme and range of imaginative outlook than Mr. Marion Crawford."

MR. ISAACS: a Tale of Modern India.

Portrait of the Author.

DR. CLAUDIUS: a True Story.

A ROMAN SINGER. | ZOROASTER.

MARZIO'S CRUCIFIX.

A TALE of a LONELY PARISH.

PAUL PATOFF.

WITH the IMMORTALS.

GREIFENSTEIN. | SANT' ILARIO.

A CIGARETTE-MAKER'S ROMANCE.

BY ROLF BOLDREWOOD.

PALL MALL GAZETTE.—The volumes are brimful of adventure in which gold, gold-diggers, prospectors, claim-holders, take an active part.

ROBBERY UNDER ARMS.

The MINER'S RIGHT.

The SQUATTER'S DREAM.

A SYDNEY-SIDE SAXON.

A COLONIAL REFORMER.

BY HUGH CONWAY.

MORNING POST.—"Lifelike and full of individuality."

LIVING or DEAD. | A FAMILY AFFAIR.

BY J. H. SHORTHOUSE.

ANTI-JACOBIN.—"Powerful, striking, and fascinating romance."

JOHN INGLESANT. | SIR PERCIVAL.

The COUNTESS EVE.

The LITTLE SCHOOLMASTER MARK.

A TEACHER of the VIOLIN.

BY SIR HENRY CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E.

ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE.—"There is also masterly description of persons, places, and things; skilful analysis of character; a constant play of wit and humour; and a happy gift of instantaneous portraiture."

The HERIOTS. | The CÆRULEANS.

WHEAT and TARES.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

TIMES.—"There is hardly a novelist, dead or living, who so skilfully harmonizes the poetry of moral life with its penury."

WESSEX TALES. | The WOODLANDERS.